The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Ultimate Success of the Liberals Assured.

LATEST OUTRAGES OF THE CHURCH PARTY

Particulars of the Robbery of the British Legation.

The Clergy Submitting to the Nationalization of the Church Property.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.

Your readers have doubtless expected important and decisive intelligence by this mail, but I am sorry to say events still move very slowly here, although it cannot be denied that steady progress is being made by the Liberal cause. The Liberal forces are yet besieging Guadalajara, but our advices, which are to the [illegible]th ult., indicate that its fall must speedily occur.

MIRAMON dispatched a force of 3,000 men, under the command of MARQUEZ, to the aid of CASTILLO, but I don't think he is strong enough to force the lines of the Liberals and join the former. MARQUEZ is now about twenty leagues from Guadalajara, but has lost many soldiers by desertion, and asks for reinforcements and money from Mexico. The day before yesterday another brigade, 2,500 men strong, left for the interior, and the general opinion has been that MIRAMON himself would command it, and that ROBLES would remain here as "President substitute;" but this has been a smart stratagem on the part of MIRAMON to get money. Early this week he sent for ROBLES and told him that he thought the best plan would be for himself to go to the interior and leave him (ROBLES) as President, but that the Treasury was so exhausted that without the sum of $80,000 he would not be able to leave: he requested, therefore, that ROBLES would see if, through his friends, the sum could not be raised.

ROBLES, whose sole ambition consists in his desire to be called even for ever so brief a time "Your Excellency the President," went to work, and, with the assistance of his brother-in-law, Mr. F INGAS, a very rich man, succeeded in raising this sum, which was paid into the Treasury. The day after the receipt of the money, MIRAMON passed a communication to ROBLES, stating that he considers his talents, as General, &c., of such importance that he must request him to prepare himself to march with him to the interior, and that CORONA would remain here in his place. You may imagine the rage of ROBLES and his friend at being fooled in this manner, but the money was already spent, and all their outcry was useless.

The troops have left for the interior, but MIRAMON and ROBLES are here yet, and will attend a great Junta, consisting of the so-called "notables" of this city, numbering seventy-two persons, which is to be held this afternoon. Nobody knows the object of this meeting, and different opinions exist regarding it. Some say that the Government received this morning the news that the Liberals have been completely beaten near Guadalajara by MARQUEZ and CASTILLO, and that the Government will demand the necessary resources for another campaign against Vera Cruz. Others say that the Government has received official information that Mr. MCLANE will arrive here this evening or to-morrow, in company with LERDO DE TEJADA, and will, in the name of the United States, England and France, make new proposals for an arrangement between the belligerent parties. But all these rumors are founded on nothing, and I believe the object will be a simple demand of money. I will try to advise you in a postscript of the result of this Junta.

Mr. MATTHEWS, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, with the whole Legation, left here on the 21st ult. for Jalapa. The *Diario Oficial* has published the communications exchanged between the two Governments on this subject, and blames, of course, Mr. MATTHEWS personally as being the cause of the suspension of relations between the two countries, and hopes that the English Government will disapprove the steps taken by Mr. MATTHEWS.

All the other Church papers have also commenced abusing Mr. MATTHEWS in the same manner as they did Mr. FORSYTH when he left the country. They go even so far as to accuse Mr. MATTHEWS that he counseled Gen. DEGOLLADO to occupy the conducta which he seized, under the understanding that the portion belonging to English merchants should be immediately restored. The fact is that Mr. GLENNIE, who was sent to Gen. DEGOLLADO, in the name of all the foreign Ministers, to claim the money, could not effect anything; but after abandoning his title as general agent, and claiming simply as English Consul the funds of the English subjects, Gen. DEGOLLADO agreed to deposit the sum of $400,000, which pertained to them, in the house of the English Consul at San Luis, from which place this sum has been sent to Tampico for shipment, each bag being marked "H. B. M. Legation." This course aroused at once the ire of the other foreign representatives, and they dispatched immediately their Consuls to Tampico, with instructions to resist this disposition of the portion of the funds saved, and to protest against the embarkation of this money solely on English account; and at the same time they presented strong reclamations in Vera Cruz against such a proceeding. The result, I believe, was that JUAREZ has sent orders to Tampico to divide these $400,000 among all the holders of bills of lading by the conducta, in proportion to the amount they represent. But I am afraid the English will not give up the money. They don't appreciate jokes in reference to money matters, and generally in this country their course has been governed by the principle of might makes right.

It is difficult to predict as to how long the present state of affairs can continue, but it is certain that the Miramon Government must, before many weeks more, fall to pieces, if not by the triumph of the Liberal Party by force, through the dissatisfaction which reigns in the army, and principally the want of resources. The soldiers have received during the last month only nine days' pay, and they desert to the Liberal side whenever they can. The Government has been obliged to abandon all the villages near this city, on account of the constant desertions that took place, and now keep all the troops shut up in their quarters.

Tacubaya, Guadalupe, and many other villages which are properly suburbs of this Capital, are occupied, and have been for some time, by the Liberals under the command of AURELIANO. ***

P. S.—My conjecture in regard to the object of the Junta has proved perfectly correct. MIRAMON addressed the Junta in a long speech, stating that his firm resolution is to defend the cause of *Religion and Civilization* to the last, but that the resources of the country are so exhausted that he is obliged to call on their private purses to fill up the exhausted public treasury—and his own pockets.

The present expenses he says, are one and one-half millions per month, and the income about two hundred thousand dollars, consequently, there is a monthly deficit of one million three hundred thousand dollars. He wishes to obtain the necessary resources for three months, in which time he has no doubt the country will be pacified, and he therefore demands of them to provide the sum of three million nine hundred thousand dollars. He leaves it to their patriotism to procure this sum, but states at the same time, that by general taxation it would be next to impossible to raise it.

The members of the Junta did not reply one word, and the Government has been obliged to name a Committee of six, who shall report next Monday as to how the money can be raised. I don't think that MIRAMON will get a cent, except he takes it by force.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

Events are now progressing more quickly than ever before, and a crisis is evidently near at hand. Guadalajara has been occupied by the Liberals, but not last month, as was incorrectly reported. CASTILLO proposed a capitulation on the 22th of October, but a part of his troops would not agree to it, and they commenced quarreling among themselves, which disputes lasted four days, and the result has been that CASTILLO escaped with a few hundred of his troops, and the balance joined the Liberal army.

In the meantime, MARQUEZ had advanced to the assistance of CASTILLO, with about 3,000 men, but was attacked and completely beaten by the Liberals, losing all his artillery, and he only escaped to this city with a few officers, arriving here some days ago.

The Liberals are now advancing with all their forces from every side against this Capital, and according to all probabilities will reach here in about a fortnight.

MIRAMON has concentrated all his troops here, and seems resolved to defend himself to the last. The city is in a state of siege, and martial law is declared. All this looks very threatening, but I believe the revolution will end and the Capital be taken without firing a gun. The troops are dissatisfied, and take advantage of every opportunity to desert; and destitution and misery prevail in the highest degree. All pecuniary resources are exhausted, and we have forced loans and contributions by the dozen; but nobody pays, and many stores have been closed so as to avoid the seizure of their goods.

The Government has now an eye on the funds belonging to the English bondholders, and which amount to about a million of dollars. These funds are deposited in the house of Messrs. SCHMIDT & Co. in a separate office, the keys of which are in the possession of Mr. WHITEHEAD, the agent of the bondholders; the doors are besides sealed up with the seal of the English Legation, and all other precautions have been taken to secure the money. Yesterday the Government sent LEGARDE, the Chief of Police, to the house, under pretext of looking after arms which somebody denounced, but his real object was to see where these funds are kept, and how. When he found the office closed and sealed, as has been described, he hesitated and returned to the Palace, but leaving some police officers in the house so as to prevent any removal of the funds to another place.

The Government is yet discussing the subject, and I believe they will, notwithstanding all the protests of the English Consul, force the doors and make a loan of half a million, if not more. MIRAMON knows that his Government is at an end, and he does not care a straw how many reclamations he leaves to the Liberal Government.

I believe that before the end of this year the Liberals will be in power, but their task of reconstructing things after a reign of so much anarchy will be very difficult. These foreign reclamations I fear will greatly add to their difficulties, for they will, if pressed, at once only weaken them at the time when they most want aid and support from abroad.

We await with great anxiety the arrival of the *Tennessee*, which will bring us the result of your Presidential election.

What will be the future course of the United States Government toward this country is a question constantly in the minds of all our public men, and I may say of the foreigners resident in this country also. The struggle is now so nearly finished, that all ideas of a foreign mediation are at an end; but some assistance the Liberal Government must have from abroad, or I do not see how it can sustain itself, even after the Capital is occupied and tranquillity restored. The resources of the country to sustain a Government are entirely exhausted, and it will take some time for commerce to survive. ***

P. S.—The Government has passed an order to Mr. WHITEHEAD to send to the treasury $200,000 of the funds belonging to the English bondholders. He of course refuses to do it, and has requested the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. PACHECO, to take the funds under his protection.

Mr. PACHECO promises to defend them as long as possible, but it is doubtful if MIRAMON will pay attention to his protests.

P. S. No. 2.—I have just witnessed the greatest robbery ever committed! After the refusal of Mr. WHITEHEAD to deliver the English funds, the Government sent a detachment of 50 soldiers, with orders to break the doors and take the money by force.

Mr. PACHECO, the Spanish Ambassador, came and protested against the violation of the seal of the English Legation and against this vandalic act, as he called it; the French Minister also protested, and in fact the whole diplomatic corps protested, and all the Consuls besides. Mr. GLENNIE, the English Consul, made, in the name of his Government, all the persons personally responsible who gave the orders for this robbery, or who executed them. But all this had no effect; the commanding officer sent for three locksmiths, and ordered them to break open the door. Mr. GLENNIE stepped forward and told them he would make each of them responsible for it, and the locksmiths refused to go on, but the officer sent for several soldiers, who leveled their guns at them, and forced them in this way to prosecute their work.

After working for two hours on it they succeeded in breaking down the door, after which act Mr. GLENNIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD protested again, and abandoned the whole sum, nearly a million of dollars, to the Government.

They are now loading up the money on carts to carry it to the Treasury.

I hope that this infamous act will be the means of arousing foreign governments to take some efficient steps with reference to this thieving Church party, for now no place where they hold command is safe, and we are so exposed that at any moment they may send to any private house and take such sums as they may require. What we may yet endure, should the siege be protracted, I hardly dare to think; but, thank God, the end is near at hand.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE CLERGY.

SUBMISSION TO THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY.

Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction.

[Circular.]

I have the honor of transcribing to Your Excellency a communication which the Bishop of Linares has recently directed to His Excellency the Governor of Tamaulipas; and the Circular which, by direction of that Catholic Prelate, has been remitted to the Curates of that State with reference to various points connected with the Laws of Reform.

Truly there is great difference between the pacific words which we now have from this illustrious Bishop, and the open war which, employing the spiritual arm and every species of resource and influence, has excited a large portion of the clergy to take a stand against these salutary enactments, and against the immense majority of the Mexican people which applauded and defended them.

And although to discharge the mission of a Democratic Government and combat an excited faction, His Excellency the President does not require that a prelate of undisputed merit should come to put with his spirit of peace the seal of Christian reprobation upon the iniquitous course followed by those who have rebelled, it is still with pleasure that he sees that laws as furiously as unjustly attacked have obtained this unexpected homage, even though it is not as complete as it might have been; and he believes that these measures now being received as lawful among the clergy themselves, will cover with confusion those perverse men who, in bad faith, have invoked the name of religion among a religious people to sanctify institutions opposed to the irresistible spirit of the age, interests in all lights immoral, and even an impious war which, to accomplish their own ends, the reactionists have incited with an insensate and barbarous zeal.

In the special sphere of religious belief, those men who have sincerely cultivated their understanding in order to regulate it in conformity with the decisions of the Catholic Bishops, will see in this solemn manifestation, authorized by the Bishop of Linares, how false and calumnious are the virulent accusations of impiety so lavishly propagated against the legitimate Government and those who sustain it; and they must be fully convinced that the laws relative to the clergy are very far from initiating an attack upon the constructive principles of the Catholic religion, when a prelate so distinguished for his piety, in place of resisting them, facilitates, through the religious order, their faithful execution, particularly of the most important—that which provides for the nationalization of the property administered by the Church.

But the principles of the Reform are new among us, and can only be established with exactitude by making due explanations, as they may be required by the exigency of circumstances.

A good opportunity to point out the effect and proper application of these great principles is now offered by the occasion of the circular, of which mention has been made, and which precisely, because of its tone of peace and submission, may be, even more than other manifestations, hostile to the cause of the Republic,—the occasion of grave misapprehensions, if the satisfaction of perceiving this spirit, so rare among the Mexican Bishops, should cause the Government to forget the duty which is imposed upon it, of being watchful that its laws be *fully* and *exactly* observed. Why, therefore, have these laws established absolute independence between the public authority and ideas and practices purely religious—decreed the nationalization of the property of the Clergy, and declared, that among the inhabitants of the Republic there shall not be contracted other legitimate matrimony than the civil—if, after this is celebrated, the parties have to ask of the minister of the faith which they profess the service of the ceremonies, which, according to the prescriptions of this faith, are necessary to consecrate such union?

And in the light of these antecedents it is very easy to distinguish that which in the communication and circular to which I am referring is in conformity with our laws, that which is in contradiction and that which is not submitted to the discretion of the Civil Government.

Thus it is that in nothing can the Government object to the first of the dispositions contained in the circular, if the authorization to the curates to celebrate matrimony is to be considered as limited to the administration of the Sacrament; and if the last part of this disposition, which directs that it shall be suspended *until the parties interested have presented evidence that they have appeared before the Civil Register*, implies the establishment, as a previous requisite to the administration of the Sacrament, the exhibition of the copy or certificate which accredits the celebration of the matrimony before the competent civil functionary.

In the second disposition mention is made of facilitating the concession of dispensations in cases of matrimony; and nothing, in truth, can be objected to this if it also refers solely to the administration of the Sacrament.

The third disposition is clearly foreign to the civil authority, and it pertains to the prudence of the clergy to reflect how far they may advance by this road. No religious tariff can be either approved or disapproved by the civil authority, which will only intervene in matters of obventions, when, to collect them, either force or fraud shall be employed.

The first part of article four is unobjectionable, but it is not so with the last part, which in no manner can be approved.

The law has established a civil registry under the direction of functionaries especially charged with inserting in the same of various acts and contracts, among which are included that of matrimony, and certainly no one, except it is the same legislative authority, can modify this law by exceptions of any class. The Legislature would have provided if it were necessary for the Act of matrimony "in *articulo mortis*," and it is not proper to forget that testaments and whatsoever contracts, even where they are authorized to be made in that extremity, should be made with all the formalities which the law prescribes, and it should be remembered that marriage in the last hours of life is equivalent almost always to a testament or will.

The fifth disposition is outside of the proper orbit of the civil authority; and it must be understood, as a general premise, that, in matters of religious belief and practice, the action of the law cannot be invoked, except when it is required by the exigencies of public order, or to secure justice to the private individual.

By disposition sixth a donation is made which the laws of reform do not permit to be realized; but the Government estimates the act in all its value, because it is bound to believe it inspired by a sincere desire to combine the adherence which is due to the civil law with the religious sentiments of those who propose this cession.

Apparently should be attributed to motives equally laudable the expression of a desire to reëstablish harmony between the Catholic clergy and the civil power.

The Government has never refused this, because it owes to all beliefs an equal protection—a position which acknowledges a sacred right among all men; but this protection is not the former concordance between the State and the Church, which has produced, with reference to the former, a policy of coaction in acts which the conscience only should regulate; and, with reference to the latter, a preponderance founded in exemptions, prerogatives and participation in the civil authority—a condition of things entirely opposed to the spirit of a popular Republic and to the express text of our laws.

No, certainly; the protection which society owes in this respect consists *in the liberty of conscience and of the public exercise of worship*; not considering the ecclesiastics of any denomination as a power with whom conventions should be celebrated, nor mankind simply as believers, but all as subjects of the State, and in the full exercise of their legal rights.

His Excellency the President desires that your Excellency will give to these explanations the due publicity.

For my part, I repeat to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty, H. Vera Cruz, Oct. 31, 1860.

FUENTE.

To the Governor of the State of ——.

The communication and circular above referred to are as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Commissioned by the most illustrious Diocesan Prelate, the Bishop of Linares, to dictate some measures capable of [illegible] the order and good understanding that always, for the good of the people, should exist between the civil power and the ecclesiastical, I have thought proper to direct to the venerable Clergy of Tamaulipas the "Cordillera," of which copy is herewith adjoined for the knowledge of your Excellency, that if the measures referred to meet with your approbation they may receive your important coöperation, to the end that all the advantages may be realized which should result from their application.

Will your Excellency be pleased to accept the sincere protestations of my respect, consideration and distinguished esteem. God guard your Excellency many years.

TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS, Oct. 17, 1860.

ANTONIO VEGA,
Secretary of His Excellency the Bishop.

To His Excellency the Governor and Commandant-General of Tamaulipas, Licenciado D. JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA. Present.

CIRCULAR.

Complying with the superior orders of our Illustrious and Worthy Diocesan Prelate, I have the honor of directing myself to the Venerable Clergy of Tamaulipas by means of this circular, in which are set forth the latest dispositions of His Excellency, to the end that the Rectors, and other ecclesiastics resident in the State, may with freedom administer the Holy sacraments to the faithful who may apply for the same.

Although in the third clause of these instructions it is directed that the rates prescribed by tariff shall be observed in order to avoid excessive stipulations, I recommend to you in addition, in the name of His Excellency, the observance of that disinterestedness and abnegation of which so many proofs have been given by the Clergy of Tamaulipas in all times, and by which means we shall gain the eternal salvation of our souls and the most punctual compliance with the dispositions of our worthy Prelate, which are as follows:

1. The Rectors and other Ecclesiastics that reside in Tamaulipas shall proceed to the celebration of marriages, practising the necessary precautions, and applying to the proper ecclesiastical authority for the necessary dispensations in cases of the occurrence of impediments, as prescribed under the canonical law; but not administering the sacrament until the parties interested shall present proof of having previously appeared before the Civil Register.
2. During the time that circumstances may require it, the non-resident Vicar will remain in the territory of Tamaulipas, in order to relieve the inhabitants from the necessity of proceeding to so great a distance as has heretofore been the case in procuring the necessary dispensations.
3. In order to avoid excessive charges the clergy of Tamaulipas will regulate the collection of dues by the table of rates fixed by the Honorable Legislature of the State on the 27th April, 1859.
4. The Rectors shall not administer the sacrament of baptism nor of burial, without the previous presentation of the proper certificate from the Civil Register. In the marriages and baptisms which may be celebrated by the clergy "in *articulo mortis*," the previous certificate of the Register shall not be necessary.
5. The burial services over the bodies of Catholics shall be performed as has been the custom, when solicited by the faithful.
6. The present Bishop of Linares cedes voluntarily to the Government of Tamaulipas for the benefit of the State, all the property of the clergy, both real and personal, which has been taken possession of by the Government, or by its subordinate authorities, since the 1st of January, 1856, to the date of this present. His Excellency, the Bishop, absolving from ecclesiastical censures "*in foro eterno y quoad restitutionem faciendam*" all persons who may have incurred them, in whatever character.

All of which I make known to you, desiring that you will be pleased to copy this circular in the books of record of the parish, and to forward it punctually and safely to the points to which it is directed, according to the order in the margin.

God, our Lord, guard you many years.

ANTONIO VEGA,
Secretary of the Bishop.

TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS, Oct. 16, 1860.

THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN.

Following is an extract from a private letter received in New-York, dated—

"HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The Captain-General of Cuba has received positive and unqualified orders from the Home Government to blockade every Mexican port in the Gulf. The Captain-General has, however, taken the responsibility to disobey those instructions from his superiors, and await further orders. This course on the part of our high functionary, it is said, was pursued under the advice and influence of Mons. SALIGNY, the French Minister to Mexico, who recently passed this way, *en route* for Vera Cruz. The French Minister, it is understood, satisfied the Captain-General that the issues pending between the two countries would be settled in a more satisfactory manner than by a resort to forcible measures, as he had full instructions from his Government to offer its mediation."

SUDDEN DEATH IN NEWBURGH.—Mr. JOHN WHITED, an old and much respected citizen of Newburgh, Orange County, died very suddenly at his residence in that village, a few days since. He had risen in the morning in his usual health, when a short time after he fell to the floor and instantly expired. He was about 70 years of age. Mr. WHITED was formerly proprietor of the Orange Hotel in that village, and up to the time of his death was proprietor of a line of stages.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Contradictory Reports from the National Capital.

Views of Southern Members of Congress.

Mr. Breckinridge Counsels Moderation, Conciliation and Compromise.

What the Republican Leaders Propose to Do.

CHANCES FOR A CABINET RUPTURE.

Latest Reports from South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Other Points.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. COBB AND HIS RESIGNATION—POSITION OF THE CABINET—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SESSION—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. COBB will not resign until after the assembling of Congress and the delivery of the President's Message. Messrs. COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON will issue a disclaimer, to be published in some Washington paper, repudiating the position taken by the President and the remainder of the Cabinet, which will, it is believed, lead directly to breaking up the Cabinet. It is generally understood that Mr. COBB acts not so much upon his own judgment as upon the advice of PHILIP R. CLAYTON, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, who favors secession, and is reported to be the author of the disunion articles in the President's organ. A prominent Georgian says: "COBB's constituents give him altogether too much credit."

The Treasury Report for the week shows $3,456,000 on hand—an increase of two millions over last week, by the payment of the Treasury loan. It was thought that the disbursing officers of the House and Senate would not have money to pay the members, but they will have enough to pay the Congressional dues, about $1,250 each, but not the mileage. The Pacific members are very angry about it, and will offer a bill for relief early in the session.

The Republican members who have arrived deny all knowledge of the New-York caucus. They say it was only in regard to local politics. A dispatch to the contrary was received here yesterday.

A report is current that opinion in New-York is fast settling in favor of COLFAX, for Postmaster-General; GROW, for Secretary of the Interior, and CLAY, for Secretary of War. The politicians seem afraid of Astor House caucuses—they have been so disastrous in the past.

I am informed by a gentleman intimate with Mr. BATES, of Missouri, that he desires no place in the Cabinet, but would, if pressed to it, accept the Attorney-Generalship. He is an able jurist.

Among the arrivals to-night, which increase rapidly, are Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Senator FITZPATRICK; RUFFIN, ROYCE and MORRILL, of South Carolina; GROW, of Pennsylvania; GURLEY, OLIVER, Senator GREEN, of Missouri, and LOGAN, of Illinois. Many Southern members have brought their families with them, indicating that they expect to stay all Winter. This looks well for the Union. They are very moderate in tone. RUFFIN says that South Carolina will undoubtedly go out, unless all her demands are complied with. The fear of secession is not nearly so strong to-day.

Finances appear easier. Wheeling bills are still discredited here, and it is difficult to pass anything but specie.

The capitol is fully in order for the reception of Congress.

Senators GREEN and BRECKINRIDGE are at the National. Their rooms are full of visitors to-night. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance and compromise. Many gentlemen believe that early in the session, before the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, prominent Republicans, like CORWIN, SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, COVODE, and perhaps FESSENDEN, will set forth the position of the Republican Party and their policy satisfactorily, so that all troubles and danger to the Union will be at an end.

A conservative compromise measure is being prepared here, which will cover the entire sectional issue in dispute. If agreed upon, it will leave no State a shadow of an excuse for seceding. It reëstablishes the Missouri line, and extends it to the Pacific.

A prominent Southern Senator says frankly that the South Carolina plot is but the development of a scheme which has been hatching for years in that State.

Mr. CORWIN went to New-York on private business, not politics.

Speaker PENNINGTON arrived to-night, and has taken private quarters. His family are with him.

Senator CAMERON, HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, Senator CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and family, arrived at Willard's to-night.

It is rumored that there was a secret session of a part of the Cabinet to-day, to discuss the Message. The proceedings are not known. Q.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The Southern boat to-day brought a large number of members of Congress, who are free in expressing their belief as to the purposes of the Southern States. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, they say there is no longer a Union Party. The issue in each is between separate secession, and conference, and consultation. No man dares raise his voice for the Union, nor is there any anticipation in those States that the Union can last ninety days. Immediate secession is the prevalent sentiment. Those who favor conference and consultation evidently hope that delay may possibly result in some movement on the part of the North which will save the Government, and this, they admit, is hoping against hope, as nothing short of disbanding the Republican Party will afford a remedy. The Southern members say that their States must and will rid themselves of the galling vexations caused by Northern fanaticism, and the opinion is gaining strength that instead of secession, it will be absorption by the Cotton States, ultimately, of Western, Northwestern and Middle States. In other words, the fanatical States will be turned adrift.

Since the arrival of the evening trains, there seems to be but one opinion about a dissolution of the Union, as no one believes the Republican Party will yield their organization to save it. If Mr. LINCOLN were to place three Southern men in his Cabinet, it would be a virtual abandonment of the Platform, as it could not be expected of Southern men to coöperate in making war on the slave interests.

That part of the President's Message on secession, I have reason to believe, has been rewritten three different times, and this morning it was a blank. Some of his friends who have just arrived urge that he shall ignore the subject until something has taken place calling for official action. The "Old Public Functionary" is at a loss to know what to do, as difficulties threaten him on every side. The chances now are that he will merely allude to "rumored" difficulties in the South, and refer the matter to Congress, hoping that by their wisdom these difficulties may be met and overcome.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—POSTAL AFFAIRS, DEFENCES, &C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30.

The proceedings in the Legislature, to-day, are of little general interest.

It is understood that Alabama will send Hon. WM. L. YANCEY as Commissioner to the South Carolina Convention.

A Palmetto tree was erected on Main-street this morning. A number of speeches were made on the occasion, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30—P. M.

The House to-day appointed a Committee on Postal Affairs, and passed a resolution directing the Military Committee to consider the best method of fortifying the exposed portions of the coast of South Carolina. A petition was received praying for the suspension of the laws providing for the collection of debts.

Mr. PICKENS is announced to speak at the Capitol on Friday night.

At the raising of a Palmetto tree to-day, no national airs were played, but at the conclusion of the ceremonies the "Marseillaise," was performed.

The *Mercury* this morning urges the South Carolinians in the army and navy of the United States to return home.

FROM GEORGIA.

UNION SENTIMENTS IN THE LEGISLATURE—ELECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—SUSPENSION LEGALIZED.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A bill has been introduced in the House prohibiting the levying of any execution from the Courts of the United States on the property of citizens of Georgia, prior to December, 1861, all sales under such process to be void.

A debate took place in the House on the bill to protect the rights of citizens of Georgia.

An amendment was offered to extend the provisions of the bill to every State which voted for LINCOLN, and was agreed to.

Mr. MCDONALD opposed the bill and amendment, expressed warm Union sentiments, and moved an amendment fining any Georgian $2,000 who sells a bale of cotton, or barrel of apples, to any person north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. MCDONALD's amendment caused a great commotion, and disunion and conservative sentiments were uttered.

The bill was made the special order for to-morrow, when an excited discussion is anticipated. The Disunionists oppose, and the Conservatives favor it. It is still generally thought the Governor will veto it.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 30.

The ship *Henry* has arrived here from Antwerp, with French and German goods for the Macon fair.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30.

The Legislature chose Presidential Electors to-day, with the following result: for the Breckinridge ticket, 173; for the Bell ticket, 54; and for the Douglas ticket, 8. About 70 members did not vote.

The Bank bill passed the Senate this forenoon, over the Governor's veto, by 95 to 13.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Friday, Nov. 30.

The Bank bill has passed the House over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 108 to 20.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 30—P. M.

A grand and enthusiastic demonstration took place here this afternoon, in honor of the suspension over the river of the Palmetto flag. A salute was fired, and the Marseillaise and various polkas were played by the band. No national airs were performed.

FROM LOUISIANA.

THANKSGIVING AND SECESSION SERMONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving Day was devoutly observed in this city. An immense concourse assembled to hear Dr. PALMER, of the Presbyterian Church, deliver his eloquent and thrilling discourse in favor of secession, which deeply moved the people.

Dr. LEACOCK, of Christ's Church, (Episcopal,) pictured the unchristian aggressions of the North, and spoke of the hand of God moving to protect his ordained institutions. Intense emotion prevailed.

Abolitionists are daily arrested. There is immense excitement, and the secession feeling momently increasing. Disunion is inevitable.

The Jackson Railroad was washed away by the heavy rain of the night of the 27th, 60 miles from New-Orleans. The cars were smashed, but no lives lost. No communication was expected for a day or two.

Three Abolitionists were arrested in this city yesterday.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Nov. 30.

The North Carolina Legislature has postponed the election of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. CLINGMAN.

FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 30.

Advices from Florida state that secession flags are flying in many portions of the State, and that the secession feeling largely predominates there.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE, &C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860—P. M.

The Legislature met at 7 o'clock last night. There being a full attendance of members, both Houses at once proceeded to business. In the Senate, Mr. ALSTON, from the Military Committee, submitted a report and bill, which were read and made the order of the day for to-day.

The Bill provides as follows:

1. That a Board of Ordnance be established of six persons, the Governor and Adjutant-General being two, and the others appointed by the Governor, to examine the guns, ammunition and other munitions of war belonging to the State.
2. That provision be made for their safe-keeping, a sum (amount not specified) being appropriated for that purpose.
3. That the Board disburse the money appropriated for the purchase of arms, &c., as they may deem expedient.
4. That the small fire-arms provided for shall not be given to the militia except when they are drafted for service, and shall be returned when the service is over.
5. That the Board may engage an Ordnance officer, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board, open an Ordnance Bureau, inspect the arms of the State, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him—receiving a salary of $3,000 per annum.
6. That the Board make to the Legislature, at each session, a report of their proceedings, public or private, as may seem best.
7. That the Board be authorized to employ a scientific and competent Military Engineer, who shall, as soon as possible, make an examination of *the coast of the State*, with a view to the defence of the same, and make a report or reports to the said Board, as to the points which may need defence, with plans for the same.

In the House, Mr. POPE offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a *coast police for the State of South Carolina*, and for that purpose how many vessels will be necessary, whether propelled by steam or otherwise, and how armed, so as to secure the efficient protection of the inlets and harbors of said coast.

Mr. DE SAUSSURE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported on raising the means to supply the State with arms. The Committee recommended that the money be raised by loan and not by taxation. They offer a bill to issue bonds or certificates in small amounts, relying on the citizens of the State to purchase them at a fair rate of interest. The bill was read a first time. No other business of importance.

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday afternoon and last night in consequence of rumors that the small-pox had broken out in the city. The subject was brought before the House last night, by resolution, and the Medical Committee instructed to inquire into the matter, and report at once. The Committee and the Board of Health held a joint session until a late hour last night, and the conclusion arrived at was, that there were three cases of varioloid, and no small-pox whatever. This report has allayed the alarm, which was so great last night that many thought the Legislature would adjourn to Charleston at once.

Two men were arrested here last week, charged with robbing a young man from the country, and after an examination before the Mayor were committed for trial. Early yesterday morning the Vigilance Committee took them from the jail, carried them to the Forks, three miles from town, shaved one-half their heads close, gave each fifty lashes, and then putting them on the cars, paid their passage to the North. They were given to understand that if ever seen in this latitude again they would not fare so well as they did on this visit. Incendiary sentiments uttered while in prison is said to have been the cause of the treatment they received.

The entire South Carolina delegation in the lower House of Congress have determined to be in Washington on the first day of the session, and there and then resign. Three of the members, Messrs. KEITT, BOYCE and MILES, will be elected to the Convention, and they have pledged themselves to be here in season to take part in the deliberations of that body.

The Richland Rifles having determined to procure new uniforms, the ladies of Columbia have volunteered to make them up, and are now only awaiting the arrival of the materials from Charleston.

Rain has been falling in torrents all the morning, yet there is a vast crowd gathered on the main street, on the occasion of the planting of a Palmetto tree. Music, speeches, &c., have again become the order of the day. Z.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN CHARLESTON—SOUTH CAROLINA DETERMINED TO SECEDE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

It is not wonderful that the people of the North should not comprehend the action of South Carolina or understand her objects. The simple fact is—and to it the country cannot safely close its eyes—South Carolina means Revolution—immediate and certain severance from the Union—and not a whit less. Therefore, when you consider the question from a standpoint an inch short of this, you will fail to come to right conclusions, and expend your breath in fruitless speculations. Precisely how South Carolina intends or expects to accomplish her revolutionary purpose, the best of her statesmen may not be entirely clear. Nor, say they, were the men of the Revolution of Independence clear where the means were to come from by which severance from the mother country was to be accomplished. Still, they are not less in earnest; not less determined. They have, apparently, not a whit less faith than when, in Revolutionary times, the God of Battles was supplicated, and trusted to raise up armies and open the way to success. Of the aptness of the parallel, or the similarity of the two cases, I will not undertake to speak. I only utter facts which I can neither shade from my eyes, nor shut out from my ears. When men are resolutely, determinedly, and even recklessly or insanely bent on a course of action, there is no use in stopping to talk about the prospects of success, or spend a moment's breath over the causes and arguments by which the conclusion has been reached, or to examine the motives that move them to the undertaking.

It is precisely so with the State of South Carolina and her whole people to-day. It is to this that the country, the Government—all who think or care at all to know about the grave matter—should direct their attention. The only question or point on which there can be said to be the slightest hesitation or difference, is the point of time when the blow shall be struck. Georgia desires South Carolina to wait for her, that the two, if no more, may go out of the Union together. In response South Carolina bids Georgia to abandon the idea of waiting, and join her in the precipitate policy to which she is so much wedded, and which, after all, she is most likely to pursue.

Mississippi, it is believed, ranks nearest South Carolina in her willingness to go out, and her coöperation, as well as that of Alabama, is counted on as certain, at as early a day as January, when their Conventions will have met. Of this I am assured from the highest source. It is this ascertained certainty of ultimate coöperation by those and probably other States, that has made South Carolina a unit by bringing into her movement the large and influential class, of whom the Hon. ROBERT BARNWELL is probably the most leading man, hitherto known as "Coöperationists." This class of men, embracing much of the influence and character of the State, have hitherto been in favor of holding South Carolina in check till other States would go with her. Being satisfied that there is no longer any occasion for waiting, they now lead the secession movement in South Carolina.

There certainly is no further occasion for doubting what South Carolina will do. She will not listen to compromise. She believes that she must fight herself out of the Union, or staying in it, see her peculiar institution destroyed. That institution is to her everything—at least so she believes, and she will fight for it, just as she fought for Independence originally. That the feeling is all-pervading, I am entirely convinced. I have had occasion to know that the mothers and wives of the State are contemplating cheerfully and undoubtingly the event that is at their very doors—not one month off—when their sons and husbands will go to the battle-field and lay down their lives in a contest which few suppose can be avoided.

The whole State is quietly arming. Minute-Men and Vigilance Committees are everywhere forming. The whole State is being rapidly changed into a camp. "Nothing sells so well," said a gentleman, than whom few are better able to speak or more worthy of being believed, "Nothing sells so well as ammunition, horses and warlike implements." Indeed, everything else except cotton has depreciated wonderfully.

It is useless to talk of plans of how the thing is to be done, so long as the attempt will be made at every hazard. I do not believe that there is the remotest probability of South Carolina's listening to the idea of intercession or delay. The shock will come. There is neither sensation or exaggeration in what I write. Some hidden path of avoidance may be found. But South Carolina will not keep her present relations in the Union. It will only be the way—if such a thing be possible—by which she will be let out of the Union without the dreadful consequences which are contemplated here, and for which there seems to be on all hands a perfect readiness.

The Convention will meet on the 17th of December. Within three days the ordinance of separation will be passed. From that moment the authorities and people will act just as though there was no Federal Government except to be resisted. Federal authority will certainly be resisted wherever and whenever it is set up. *The forts in the harbor and the other new Federal military establishments in the State, will be formally demanded*, and if, after what shall be deemed a proper time, the demand is not acquiesced in, *they will be taken—at least the attempt will be made.* There are not now one hundred—probably not fifty—United States troops in South Carolina. On that day it is believed she will have ten thousand men in arms, animated by that military spirit for which her citizens are distinguished.

I will not undertake to predict the result of the attempt. It is no answer to say—even if there is reason for saying it (which I seriously doubt)—that the armed men of South Carolina will fail in the attempt. The fact of a collision of the sort is the terrible thing to contemplate. It is not doubted here that the first blood spilt in South Carolina cements at least four other States—if not the entire South—in common resistance. I will not deny that this event is precisely what is most desired here. The result is not doubted.

The harbor may be blockaded by Government vessels. "What then?" asked I of a distinguished Carolinian. "*The Governments of the world, who must have*

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

FROM PARIS.

Lord John Russell and the Italians—A Trick of John Bull—The Protestations of Francis II.—The Visit of the Empress to Scotland, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

There is a sort of jealousy—perhaps it would be better to say indignation—in France, at the course of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Italian affairs. While the fate of the Two Sicilies yet hung in the balance; while it was yet doubtful whether Italy would be able to reconstitute herself; or whether, if reconstituted, she would be recognized by Europe; while, in fine, everything was yet in doubt, and at a time when foreign sympathy was needed, Lord JOHN appeared to favor Austria and reaction, or, to say the least, withheld his official sympathy from Italy. Now, however, when it is seen that Italy is able to take care of her own destinies, and since NAPOLEON has boldly taken the lead and declared himself in favor of recognizing the new order of things, Lord JOHN RUSSELL suddenly turns round and leaps clear beyond NAPOLEON, with the cry, "I see Naples and go you Rome and Venetia better!" It is thus an attempt to steal thunder legitimately belonging to NAPOLEON,—a trick of John Bull, by no means new to the world.

But the effect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's dispatch and speech in Italy was magnetic. Nothing has equaled it since the famous proclamation of NAPOLEON that Italy should be free, from the Alps to the Adriatic. A thrill of joy ran through the whole nation; for if France and England avow themselves the protectors of the doctrine of Italian unity, the question is settled.

The protestations of FRANCIS II. commence to grow fatiguing to everybody, and to the monarchs to whom they are addressed in particular. So many of these dolorous documents have lately been launched upon the world, that people begin to believe that his Majesty employs a special clerk for this kind of manuscript. The unhappy individual no doubt passes his whole time in receiving the dictation of his master. The collection of these documents, if published in book form, would make an excellent manual for the direction of future protesting Kings. But BOSCO has arrived at Gaeta and taken command of the King's army, and BOSCO declared on leaving Paris that he was going to win or die in the breach; so may we not hope that we are going to be relieved from the young Bomba's lamentations?

The few friends of FRANCIS II. in this region, astonished like every one else that the garrison of Capua, ten thousand strong, with ample munitions of war and provisions, should capitulate to a smaller force, now seek to find an excuse for such inexplicable conduct. They have found the explanation in the happy word, treason! Treason alone explains why Capua only resisted fifty days, especially if one recollects that the siege of Troy lasted ten years. But there is another explanation less disobliging for the garrison of the town, which is to be found in all the lectures of all the Professors of ancient history, and which attributes to the army of HANNIBAL the same conduct from the same cause. The pleasures of this delicious residence corrupted the soldiers of the great Roman leader; why should they not corrupt the hired Germans of FRANCIS II.?

But only a week ago the Neapolitan army was all that could be expected for bravery and fidelity to the cause of the monarch of Gaeta. How is it that 30,000 men escaped from Gaeta and passed over into the Roman States? Treason again. It was the 150 millions of the Piedmontese loan which explains the difficulty. The officers were bought, and then betrayed their men! Dying men catch at straws, and falling causes seek strange excuses for their discomfiture.

The Empress' visit to Scotland, which has given rise to many conjectures, some too absurd even for mention, is evidently with the view of obtaining a little distraction, to divert her mind from the loss of her sister, which affected her deeply. Among other reports is one to the effect that Her Majesty was going to England in order to renew the strength of the alliance between the two countries. But to all who know the unfitness and the disinclination of Her Majesty for anything political, this idea has no weight whatever.

The violent article of the London *Observer* against France, published a few days ago, provoked a corresponding one from the pen of M. CUCHEVAL-CLARIGNY, in the *Patrie* of this city, and in this article England was menaced with a war, if she did not behave herself. The Government, we are informed, had it in contemplation for a moment to give the *Patrie* a warning for this *sortie*, for here the Press is held to as much reserve toward foreign Governments as toward its own. But the law on the Press is now so interpreted that one warning suppresses the sale of the incriminated journal on the streets for one month, a second warning to two months, and a third warning to a total prohibition of street sales. But the Government, in taking this decision, overlooked the important fact that the morning journals are circulated almost exclusively by subscription, whereas the evening journals live on their street and theatre sales. The *Patrie*, especially, is of this class. The law thus does not operate equally on all, and this fact seems only to have been brought to light when the question of punishing the *Patrie* came up. The law will undoubtedly undergo a new interpretation.

Something of a legitimist demonstration is really being made over Gen. LAMORICIERE. It is weak, but still it is a demonstration. A good many people go to inscribe their names at his house as a token of sympathy, and a subscription has been raised for the manufacture of a presentation sword. It will be difficult, however, to heal up the General's wounds in this way. Nothing short of another war will satisfy him, but fortunately the Piedmontese Government, more cautious when they took his parole of honor, than GARIBALDI when he took that of BOSCO at Milazzo, lengthened the period at which he was not to take up arms against Piedmont to one year. Several officers of the Pontifical army who done the same thing, but who profess to believe it honorable to accept an absolution from the Pope of any and all engagements, even to that of a soldier, have accepted the absolution and taken up arms again against Piedmont. It is safe to say that Gen. LAMORICIERE takes no such view as this of a soldier's parole of honor.

The proclamation of GARIBALDI on leaving for the island of Caprera, and the fact that Gen. TURR has accompanied him there, confirms the belief that a combined attack is to be made on Austria in the Spring. GARIBALDI's proclamation is meant, no doubt, as all his previous documents in the same tone have been, as a propaganda, to open the way; but there is no doubt but that the attempt will be made, if not by the month of March, certainly during the Summer. That will be a war worth seeing, and we hope to be there.

MALAKOFF.

FROM BERMUDA.

New Postal Law for Furthering Mails from New-York—Business Looking up—Incoming of Christmas Notions—The Election of the New President—The Weather and Crops—No West India Mail, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BERMUDA, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860.

Since the prorogation of our Legislature but few matters of local importance present themselves for public criticism. There was one act passed by the Legislature before its session ended which has an interest for New-Yorkers as well as ourselves. It is a measure enabling us to obtain a monthly mail from England, by the way of New-York. The mail will pass through your post-office, and a portion of the postal charge will accrue to the United States, in virtue of the postal convention with Great Britain. We now receive a monthly mail from England, *via* Halifax, and, when the new improvement *via* New-York is in operation, it will make our mail communication with the mother country a *fortnightly* one.

Business is becoming somewhat brisk as the Christmas season approaches. Two vessels from Prince Edward's Island have just come in, laden with the produce of that place—potatoes, of course, in abundance, also, turnips; these, garnished with live poultry, such as geese, turkeys and fowls; also, some of the products of the sea, namely, salmon, mackerel, lobsters, oysters, &c. Quite a variety of tempting matters, you will say, combining substantials with delicacies, and such as will bring customers from all parts of the island, and pay the importer very handsomely.

The British ketch *Comet*, from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday, in five days from the Capes. She brings us the news of Mr. LINCOLN's election as President of the United States—whereat our public is gratified, since it is believed here that a Republican Administration at the helm of your affairs will bring internal peace to your much-troubled country.

The Richmond schooner *B. B. Bean*, which put in here several weeks since in distress, bound to Rio, laden with flour, having obtained the necessary repairs, sailed on the 10th inst. for Rio with a fine fair wind.

The weather is very fine at present, but we have had rain-falls which the "oldest inhabitant" never witnessed the like of. Our onion crop, as well as the usual varieties of the kitchen garden, have been considerably destroyed by these miniature "deluges."

I am disappointed as regards the opportunity to send you West India news. The fact is, our mail from that quarter is adrift, the steamer having left St. Thomas without waiting for the Windward and Leeward boats.

Yours, &c., ***

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Court opened this morning at 9½ o'clock, there being just being nineteen spectators, aside from those directly connected with the case.

Rev. R. W. Patterson resumed the stand, for the purpose of correcting his evidence. He wished to state that he had not taken a meal at Mr. Burch's house during the present year, and had no acquaintance with the gentleman named, in the question as to whether he had been at Mr. Burch's at a dinner given at the time of the Chicago Convention. He was out of town at the time of the Convention. He had no recollection of freely commenting upon the case, but his relations to it had been such that he had been obliged to explain some facts that had been misrepresented.

Counsel for defence suggested that this was not the occasion for Dr. Patterson's personal vindication, and the Court was understood to so instruct Dr. Patterson.

Mr. Miller addressed a few words to the Court in favor of the admissibility in evidence of Mrs. Burch's confessions.

Mr. Beckwith interrupted the counsel in his argument, by stating that the defence would waive their point made last evening, and consent that the confessions should go to the jury.

Mr. Browning, for the defence, said that they had intended to have the evidence here as to the admissibility of the confessions; but, as the evidence had not arrived, so that they could avail themselves of it, should the Court admit it, they would waive the question.

Mr. Hoyne, for the complainant, then read the two confessions—that in Mr. Burch's handwriting, and also the one in Mrs. Burch's handwriting—both of which confess actual criminal intercourse with David Stuart, on specified occasions, while she was *enciente* with her child Harriet Burch, and altogether six or seven times.

These confessions have been already published in the telegraphic reports, and need not be repeated here. The reading of the confessions was listened to with profound stillness by all present, and a general stir was visible in the audience at the conclusion. Neither Mrs. Burch nor her mother were present.

As soon as the reading had concluded, one of the jurors rose in his place (Mr. Kinney) and announced that he had just heard of the death of his child.

Mr. Beckwith said there was but one course to pursue, and if he were in the juror's case, he would go anyhow.

Mr. Browning said it would be inhuman to insist upon the retention of the juror.

Mr. Beckwith said they could not insist, however much they might regret it, upon the retention of the juror.

The Court suggested whether the counsel could not agree to go on with eleven jurors.

Mr. Miller said he would consult with his client.

Mr. Kinney—the juror whose affliction had created this sudden turn in the proceedings, here rose to leave, and Mr. Northup—another juror, said he was himself unwell and would like to leave also.

Mr. Miller said they would prefer to continue (postpone) the case until the juror could return.

The Court thought that a delay might prevent his staying until the close of the case.

Mr. Browning said the affliction of the juror was such as we have all to prepare to meet in this world. But perhaps the juror could be able to return.

Mr. Miller thought that perhaps the juror could return to-morrow at 11 o'clock, or in the afternoon at 2.

Mr. Van Arman said that they would prefer that the case should be tried by the jury that they had impaneled. It was a great responsibility for counsel to take, to consent to the withdrawal of a juror. He would prefer a delay of a day or two days.

The Court said that his engagements in his Court at Joliet would require his presence there at least the latter part of next week. The business was important, and would probably occupy him all Winter. He did not know whether he could get a brother Judge to fill his place.

Mr. Browning, for the defence, suggested that for the purpose of facilitating the progress of the trial, they should proceed with the testimony before eleven jurors; that an abstract of the testimony should be given to the juror on his return. That would be as fair to one side as to the other.

Mr. Van Arman said they would not object to that, and the juror thereupon retired. The other juror, Mr. Northup, was not excused.

The first witness for the defence was then called.

TESTIMONY OF WM. MACKAY, FOR THE DEFENCE.

I reside in New-York; in February, 1857, I was Receiving Clerk of the United States Express Company; I received at New-York the goods mentioned in that paper; (Express receipt for package directed to Mr. Burch. It was this package that contained the clock and bronzes, sent Feb. 9, 1857.)

Cross-examined—I know nothing of the package, except that that receipt is in my handwriting; I recollect a break in the Erie Railroad, when the bridges were all down, and our goods were sent back, and had to come West by the Delaware and Lackawana Road; could not say as to the time; think it was the latter part of December.

The counsel for defence proposed to read the deposition of H. D. Colvin, agent of the United States Express Company.

Mr. Miller objected to the reading of the deposition as it gave the contents of a receipt-book, which could just as well be brought into Court.

Mr. Beckwith argued that the testimony of the witness was admissible without the production—that the receipt-book was simply his memoranda to refresh his recollection. They had already shown by Mr. McKay when the box left New-York. (on Feb. 9,) and they wished to show by this witness that the package was delivered in Chicago on Feb. 27.

[It will be recollected that the box alluded to contained the clock and bronzes, and it was in taking them out that the scene between the gentlemen, Layton and Mr. Stuart, occurred.]

Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Van Arman further objected that the testimony offered was not competent to prove what was designed, and was not a memoranda, as the receipt was not in the handwriting of the witness.

The Court ruled that the testimony as to the contents of the books of the Express Company could not be admitted.

After a long discussion between counsel as to the admissibility of the testimony, the deposition was read, showing that the witness said, from his information derived from the books of the Company, that such a package was received in New-York on Feb. 9, and delivered to Mr. Burch in Chicago, Feb. 27.

After further argument the question was understood to be held in abeyance by the Court.

DEPOSITION OF BROCKALET M'VICAR.

Mr. Beckwith proposed to read the deposition of Brockalet McVicar.

Mr. Miller objected that the deponent had not notified as to the exact time of the occurrence to which he testified, except from a memoranda—that he had no recollection of the affair except that derived from the memoranda.

The substance of the deposition was as follows:

I have been a practicing physician in Chicago twelve years; know David Stuart; attended him professionally on Feb. 27, 1857, in the morning; I attended him subsequently on the same sickness eight or nine days; he had been sick a day or two before I saw him; he was confined to his room by the attack, should think about a week from the morning I was first called.

On cross-examination the witness deposed that he had no recollection of the circumstance except the entry of charges in his book; knew of a professional engagement of Mr. Stuart being postponed on account of the sickness; attended Mr. Stuart for eight or nine consecutive days.

The Court decided to admit the deposition.

DEPOSITION OF DAVID S. LYLE.

Mr. Caulfield read the deposition of David S. Lyle, who testified substantially as follows:

I am twenty-one years of age; am clerk of the Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; had known Mr. Burch rather more than a year; also, with Mrs. Burch slightly last year; know David Stuart; have attended parties at his house during the year 1859; the date of the last party was December 26, 1859; Mrs. Burch and two nieces were present at the party on October 27, 1859; Mr. Burch, wife, Miss Fannie and Miss Lizzie Burch were there; the party was in the night time; the two Mr. Boyds accompanied the Misses Burch, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch accompanied me to my residence, some distance from the residence of Mr. Burch; they went in the direction of Mr. Burch's house; the Misses Boyd and the Misses Burch were walking before us; I do not remember Mrs. Burch said she had the key of the door and must hurry home to open it for the young ladies; I know the family of Carlyle Boyd; I attended a party at their house during the Fall of 1859, on October 31, on the night of Monday, known as Halloween; Mr. Burch's wife and one of his nieces were present; don't recollect certainly when they left; it was between half-past ten and half-past one; two of the Boyds accompanied them home; the day of Mr. Stuart's party spoken of was on Thursday; I was at Mr. Stuart's house one other evening that week; went with him to McMillen's on Saturday evening, probably until from ten to twelve o'clock; I saw Mrs. Burch, I think, in Dr. Patterson's church on the Sunday after.

Mr. Miller read the cross-examination, in which the witness was asked a variety of questions as to his whereabouts on a number of occasions, and his attendance upon various parties, and other uninteresting subjects. He, however, testified that Mr. Stuart was dancing until midnight at the Tremont House on one of the evenings of the alleged criminality with Mrs. Burch.

Mr. Caulfield read the redirect examination, in which the witness gave his best recollection as to the occasions to which he referred.

In the course of the deposition the witness related the amusements of Halloween; among others the process of picking a ring out of a pan of flour with the teeth of the unfortunate subject, and also the play in which the burning spirit is introduced.

The Court jocosely inquired whether Mr. Caulfield was present at that time. [Laughter, in which Mrs. Burch joined.]

Mr. Caulfield—No, Sir, I was not. If I had been there I should have probably got more of the spirits than the flour. [Laughter.]

DEPOSITION OF WALTER L. PECK.

Read by Mr. Caulfield for the defence.

I am not acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. Burch; know David Stuart about a year; cannot say I saw him Nov. 29, 1859, (the evening of the meeting of the Historical Society, when Stuart is alleged in the confession of Mrs. Burch to have had criminal connection with Mrs. Burch; I know Mr. Stuart was home that evening between half-past seven and eleven o'clock; on the evening of one meetings of the Historical Society in the Fall or Winter of 1859, I know Mr. Stuart was home between half-past seven and eleven o'clock; I know I passed the evening at Mr. Stuart's; I called at his house at half-past six o'clock and went out with Mr. Long; on our return, in about three-quarters of an hour, we found Mr. Stuart home, where he stayed with us until eleven P. M.; Mr. Stuart's wife was present; I left in company with Mr. Long; Mr. Long mentioned at that time that there was a meeting of the Historical Society at Mr. Brown's.

On the cross-examination, read by Mr. Miller, the witness stated further details of his visit to Mr. Stuart—eliciting nothing of public interest.

The reading was suspended for recess for dinner.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The evidence, this afternoon, was most interesting. The plain, straight-forward and apparently honest story of the servant, Margaret O'Hara, was listened to with profound attention. Both the witness and Mrs. Burch were frequently affected to tears. Every one seemed surprised at the character of the evidence, as the girl is yet in the employ of Mr. Burch. The defence are in ecstacies at the turn affairs have taken.

EIGHTH DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Miller proceeded with the reading of the cross-examination of Charles S. Lyle, the witness who proved the *alibi* for Mr. Stuart on the evening of the Historical Society meeting. There was a long series of interrogatories and answers read, with the view of showing that the memory of Mr. Lyle was defective, and that he had conversed with Mr. Stuart and Mr. Long on the subject of his whereabouts on that evening.

Mr. Caulfield read the direct reëxamination further eliciting facts with reference to his conversations on the subject of his testimony with various persons. The witness testified that he had remembered the circumstance of his visit to Mr. Stuart on the evening referred to as soon as he heard of the confession of Mrs. Burch that she had criminal intercourse with Stuart on that evening, and he had remembered the circumstance without being prompted by either Mr. Stuart, Mr. Long, or any one else.

Further direct and cross-examinations were read as to witness' memory of the occurrences of the evening alluded to, and his conversations on the subject. Mr. Beckwith asked that the Court should pass upon the question of the right of the defence to cross-examine Margaret O'Hara.

The Court said the question was not whether the witness should be examined as the witness of the complainant, under cross-examination, or as the witness of the defence under examination in-chief. The Court was of the opinion that none of the cases cited by the counsel reached the point at issue in the shape now presented. The Court deemed the question to be left in doubt, but considering the discretion allowed the Court in Chancery proceedings; that the witness was within the reach of the Court; that the notice given at the time of the taking of the deposition of the intention to cross-examine the witness; that the defence was entitled to the right to examine the witness in some shape, and that the rights of the complainant could not be materially affected, the Court was disposed to allow of the cross-examination in some shape.

Complainant's counsel objected to the decision and excepted.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARGARET O'HARA, ONE OF THE SERVANTS OF MR. BURCH.

The Sheriff was directed to produce the witness, and Margaret, a middle-aged woman, made her appearance, and was cross-examined by Mr. Beckwith.

Margaret seemed embarrassed by the prominence of her position, and sat with downcast eyes; with promptness, however, she testified as follows,

I have given my deposition in this case, I think before Judge De Wolfe; it was in July, Sir; a week or two before that I went South with Mr. Burch.

Mr. Van Arman wished to know whether the cross-examination was to be confined to the subject of the deposition, and whether if the defence went into new matter, the complainant could not cross-examine upon such new matter?

The Court so understood it.

The witness continued: I think I was gone South two weeks; I first learned that my deposition was to be taken on the morning I came home; I think eight o'clock, Sir; Mr. Hoyne first spoke to me; he read a statement to me that I had given some time before to Mr. Miller and Mr. Hoyne right after Miss Lizzie's death; the statement was drawn up by Mr. Miller, I think the week after Lizzie's death; Mr. Hoyne spoke to me a few minutes after eight; I went down to give my testimony in the forenoon; I think I had been away two weeks; Mrs. Carter and her two children accompanied us to Cincinnati and Louisville; Mrs. Carter has been living at the house since Miss Lizzie's death; I told Mr. Hoyne that I thought I had been scrupulous about telling all those things; I mean telling too carefully about little circumstances that I had been asked about; I had conversed with Mrs. Thomas Burch and the other ladies in the house; when I came to give my testimony I found that Mr. Burch knew what I had to say; I suppose the ladies had told him of those circumstances that I had told them of; at that time it was told me that Mr. Burch required suspicious evidence; she said that the lawyer had come there, Judge Dickey, and said that Mr. Burch required suspicious evidence; she spoke about things and asked me if I had seen Mrs. Burch at the time of Mr. Turner's death; I told her, without meaning any harm in what I did tell; she talked to me about Mrs. Burch; Mr. Burch talked with me about it; don't know whether he has asked me to remember; on the way to Mr. Hoyne's office (counsel for Mr. Burch) that morning, Mr. Hoyne talked with me; he told me that he had been East and seen Father Kinsey, and had been riding with him; he told me several things about religion, about the North Side Church, (Catholic,) and said he belonged to that church and owned a pew there.

Q.—What else did he tell you about religion? A.—Mr. Hoyne (counsel for Mr. Burch) told me when he was a boy, *he studied Irish grammar*. [Great laughter, in which the Court, jury, counsel, witnesses and spectators all joined. When the Court had recovered its own gravity, it enforced order, and the witness proceeded.] I recollect he told me that he attended Mass when he was a boy; I think nothing was said about the repentance of Mrs. Burch; *he said he thought that Mr. Burch thought I would not testify for him*; Mr. Burch told me that Mr. Stuart had a rumor about the streets that I was not going to testify; I think that Mr. Burch has told me that I would have to keep to what I said in my statement; that Mrs. Thomas Burch and Mrs. Farnam and Miss Fanny would prove things against me if I would not; *Mr. Burch said that he would see that my reputation should not be hurt, and that I should never want while he had anything*; I think that was said before Mr. Miller and Mr. Hoyne; I think the first conversation I had with Mr. Burch was shortly after I arrived at the house; Mr. Burch asked me whether I had noticed Mr. Stuart coming there; I said I had not; he described Mr. Stuart to me and said that when he came I was to say the ladies were engaged; I told Honora Cook of it in January, 1858; I recollect a dinner party given for Mr. Everett; I heard that Mr. Stuart was invited, but did not come; I recollect the time in 1857 when Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart went into the grapery; I think I opened the door for a minute; they had come from down town; when they arrived they went into the library, and then into the grapery; they only remained there a few minutes; they came in the side door; I just passed by and saw them; I did not see Mr. Stuart put his lips to Mrs. Burch's on that occasion; did not see his face touch her face at that time; they were laughing and joking when they came in; they then went into the library, the door of which was open; I had a conversation with Charles, the gardener, that morning.

This conversation with the gardener was objected to, and finally Mr. Beckwith recalled the gardener to ask him on that point.

Layton, the gardener, was then requested to take the stand, and did so.

Q.—Did you have a conversation in the dining-room with Margaret O'Hara, on the day that you saw Mr. Stuart in the grapery? A.—I do not recollect; I did not go into the dining-room; I do not recollect seeing anybody there; after that I went to the kitchen.

Q.—Did you ask Margaret in the dining-room who had been out in the grapery? A.—I asked others in the kitchen; I did not have a conversation in the dining-room and then go down stairs.

Testimony of Margaret O'Hara resumed—I did not have a conversation with Charles, the gardener, in the dining-room, about Mr. Stuart being in the grapery; he asked who had been in the grapery, and I said that Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were there in the library, and if he had anything to say, he could go in and ask; I think he turned and went down stairs, and did not go into the library; on the day that Mrs. Pitney called for the book I told her that Mrs. Burch was engaged; Mrs. Burch did not tell me that I should say so; Mrs. Burch came to the door of the parlor where I went to call her; I thought at that time that she looked displeased; she told me where to get the book for Mrs Pitney, and I think I got the book and gave it to Mrs. Pitney; *I did not think that her face was red until I was asked about it*; it did not seem to me that anything improper was going on in the parlor; *it did not excite my suspicions at that time*; I have noticed Mrs. Burch's face looking red in company; I recollect Mr. Stuart being at the house in the Fall of 1857; I noticed Mrs. Burch's hair a little disordered at that time; I first thought of it when I was asked about Stuart and Mrs. Burch, after Mrs. Burch left home; *I do not know that I remarked it before my attention was called to it*; I did not think of it again until that time; it did not excite my attention at that time; *I did not think it anything wrong*; I recollect one time when Mr. Stuart came there, when I was in the library sewing; Miss Spaulding went up stairs; I heard her come down; I thought I heard her go back; I had my suspicions excited by being told not to let Stuart in, and for that reason I noticed it more particularly; Mr. Burch used to ask me if the doors were shut when Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were together; Mr. Stuart staid about an hour and a half that time; I recollect the evening that Mr. Farnam called; it was in the fall of the year; she was expecting Miss Fanny Burch and Miss Spaulding; I cooked a supper for them that night; when Mr. Farnam called, Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were playing checkers in the library; I do not remember being ordered not to let any one in; when I went up to answer the door, the library door was open; I asked if she would see company; Mr. Stuart said no; Mrs. Burch said it depends upon who it is; I told Mr. Farnam that Mrs. Burch had gone up stairs; when I told Mrs. Burch what I said, she said, you know, Margaret, I always see Mr. Farnam; I said I was sorry, and she said I need not be sorry; when I came back I think they were standing at the library door; I think I did not see her again until the young ladies arrived; do not recollect that Mrs. Burch said the servants need not sit up; Mary, Dora and I did sit up; I know where the gardener, Charles Layton, slept; I have been called to go down and answer the door-bell, because I could not bear it; the shutting of the front door could not be heard unless it slammed; I recollect Mr. Stuart calling last Fall, and showing the baby to him; that was before Mrs. Thomas Burch came; there were window-shades in the rooms; I think there was a remark made about that being the first time Mr. Stuart had seen the baby; Mrs. Burch was at home at that time.

After our return from Sachem's Head, do not remember that Mr. Burch went East; we arrived home on the 10th of September; Mr. Stuart called; it could not be a great while after that—when I brought down the baby—a week, two weeks, or three weeks; I could not state the time; I recollect Mr. Stuart's calling when Mr. Burch was away at Burlington; I recollect it was on Monday; Nora came up stairs at that time, to get trimmings for the baby's apron; I did not hear Nora tell Miss Lizzie that her Aunt Mary was in the parlor with Mr. Stuart; I do not know what transpired that morning between Nora and Miss Lizzie; I do not remember Mr. Stuart being there the next morning, or the day that Mr. Burch got home; I recollect Mr. Stuart calling last Fall in the evening, when Mr. Burch, Fanny and Lizzie were at Mrs. Farnam's; don't know who let him in; think Mrs. Burch was in the hall; after they went in the parlor, I don't think I saw Mr. Stuart again; next saw Mrs. Burch up stairs in the hall as I was going to bed; she was in the habit of sometimes putting on a loose dress, and waiting for her husband, and sometimes she went to bed; she went to bed on that evening; she asked me were the boys in; I heard Mr. Burch return about half an hour after; I did not notice anything to excite suspicion of Mrs. Burch that evening; I recollect the evening that Hubbard and Mr. Boyd called; Mrs. Burch said she did not wish to see that young gentleman; I shut the library door, and carried Mr. Stuart's hat and shawl to him, and a veil and shawl to Mrs. Burch; she threw the veil over her head, and said she was going to see Mrs. Farnam; she went out of the window, because she did not wish to see that young gentleman; there was a piazza all round the house, and they frequently went round it; I recollect, last Fall, bringing fruit up to the parlor when Stuart was there; I stayed a few minutes; I listened awhile over the bannister; I cannot give the exact language I heard; I would not like to undertake it; I think she spoke better language than I do; I could not say the exact words she said; she said nothing that excited my suspicions; I did not know but she was playing checkers with Mr. Stuart; I went right down stairs after standing a moment; I came back soon, and found Mr. Burch there; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Burch were conversing at that time; seemed to be conversing pleasantly; I recollect seeing Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the dining-room while Mr. Turner was sick; they were not standing improperly together; I would not have noticed it if I had not been asked it; (weeping) I think Mr. Thomas Burch first spoke to me on the subject, after Mrs. Burch had left home; *I never saw Mrs. Burch's face red before the trouble in the family, that I thought she had been doing anything wrong*; I heard of the difficulty in the family on Wednesday of the week before Mrs. Burch left home; on the night of the crying; I think it was Thursday or Wednesday night; I was in the nursery; the window over the door of her room was open; I heard Mrs. Burch crying; heard her say "No father—no father;" heard her repeat those words; I heard her say that "*you* CHOKED *me*," or words to that effect; I heard Mrs. Burch say, "*No father—no father;*" *I heard her crying until I went to sleep; it was an hour or longer*; I do not know what night of the week it was; the week before she left; I do not think that was when Farnam was there; I saw her at the dinner-table crying; I think that was the day before she cried, I heard her in the night; when I heard her crying on Friday and Saturday night I knew there was trouble in the house; she was crying before she went to the dinner of Mr. Farnam; she felt very badly; on Monday she was crying on her bed; I did not stay in her room; I staid in the room opposite; I had a conversation with Mrs. Burch on Monday morning; it was after breakfast, in the library, ten o'clock or later; she was crying then; it was after Mr. Burch and that gentleman went out; I think Mr. Farnam; when the crying began in Mrs. Burch's room, some one closed the window; I heard Mrs. Burch say she *did not care whether they did or not*; I think the reply was that the boys would hear; the window over the door was shut immediately after that; I heard her scream after the window was shut; Mr. Valentine came to the house on Monday, after dinner; I saw Mrs. Burch write at the head of the stairs; write papers; *I think* Mr. Burch held a book under it; he was there *when she was writing*; I do not know whether Valentine went out with Mr. Burch that morning or not; Valentine came back with him after dinner, and staid while Mrs. Burch signed the papers; I went up stairs with him; he remained at the head of the stairs full five minutes; Mr. Burch followed him up a little while after; I think *Mr. Burch held Mrs. Burch by the arm and held something under her hand while she wrote; she seemed to be in great trouble, and crying all the time*; I did not hear her speak; I heard nothing said at that time; he was there only a few minutes, (Valentine;) *I thought she was signing her name* to that paper. [The theory of the defence is that this narrative refers to Mrs. Burch's signing the deed conveying away her interest in the $200,000 worth of property.] I heard Mr. and Mrs. Burch talking in Miss Fannie's room; heard her crying very hard; she was lying on the bed crying when I went in, and again when I went up from down stairs; I saw her on Tuesday morning early; she said she had to go away; she came into the nursery and wanted to dress the baby; she told me that she would go with her Uncle Corning; she said she would not go until her uncle would come for her; at that time she was crying; that morning she was crying hard; I think I said, "Oh, no, Mrs. Burch, you ain't going—he cannot send you away;" I think I cried, she cried, and Minnie cried during the time she was watching her child; I said, "How long are you going away?" she said a week or two weeks, but not until her uncle Corning came for her, and that we must be kind to her baby; I think she said she was a naughty woman and she had to go away; the next day I talked with Mr. Burch in the parlor; he told me that he was going to send her away and what for; I felt very sorry and besecched him not to send her away; he said he had to; on Tuesday morning Mr. Farnam was up stairs with Mrs. Burch; to my recollection Mr. Burch had not then asked me if I had seen anything wrong in Mrs. Burch; I do not think he mentioned any name but Stuart's; I said it was not so; he said "Oh, yes, Margaret;" he felt badly at the time; he said that Mrs. Burch said so; I did not tell him whether I had seen anything wrong; I saw Mrs. Burch after Mr. Farnam went away; saw her crying very hard; could hear her on the parlor floor—the floor of her room; I saw a writing chair in the room, and Mrs. Burch was sitting in the chair reading and writing, and Mr. Burch was sitting in front of her, *as I thought dictating to her what to write; I think he was dictating to her what to write*; I do not know what time of day it was; they were in the room over the library—the brown room; Mrs. Burch was sitting in the writing-chair; I do not think Mrs. Burch was crying; I think *she refused to write*; I heard say she tore up what she had written; *I think Mr. Burch has told me that she wrote that and tore it, or that I swept the room and got it; it is my impression that he told me*; *I recollect seeing the pieces*; Mrs. Burch was crying and feeling badly all day; she came in and snatched the child, and said, "Margaret, I must go away to-morrow night:" she dressed the baby and put it to bed; Mr. Burch followed her into the nursery and I think he took Minnie into his own room and shut the door; I left Mrs. Burch and went down stairs; she pressed the baby to her heart; I thought she looked *wild, and scared, and frightened*; I saw her during the evening, she was feeling badly and crying; I heard Mrs. Burch knock at his door that night; I think Mr. Burch told her to go back to her room; Mrs. Burch told him there was something the matter with the water—making a noise in the boiler, and she wished him to see to it, and I think Mr. Burch got up and came out; she wanted to go into his room; he said no, he could not endure it; she came in and asked how the baby breathed; she knocked at his door several times, and wanted to go in for the last time; I do not know how many times; I think she said it was her last time; she looked bad; she seemed very much distressed; I think she went back to the brown-room; I think she occupied that room first on Monday night; I saw Mrs. Burch on Wednesday morning in Minnie's room, crying; her trunk was brought down; I was in and out of the room while she was packing her trunk; she got it packed in the morning; the coachman told me that her name was taken off her trunk in the barn; on Wednesday I had a conversation with her; she told me not to let the children forget their mother; to talk to Hattie about her; I promised to do it; she said she hoped to see me in the Summer, when Mr. Burch would go East to take the children; I had a conversation with Mr. Burch after Mrs. Burch had gone away; he asked me what I knew about Mrs. Burch; I told him that I saw these gentlemen coming there; he thought I ought to have told him; he asked me how much money Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart gave me; I said none; what would they give me money for? he asked me if Mrs. Burch did not give me more presents than she did the other girls; he asked me if I meant to write to Mrs. Burch? *he said if any one there wrote he would turn them out into the street—that Minnie should not hear from her mother*; I think Hattie was just beginning to talk when Mrs. Burch went away.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the evening.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Wednesday Nov. 28, 1860.

NINTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge NORTON decided that the proposed evidence of the agent of the Express Co., Mr. Colvin, could not be admitted, as it was confessedly derived solely from the books in the office, which books were not in his own handwriting. The defence was therefore debarred from proving by that witness the time of the delivery of the box containing the clock and bronzes, spoken of by the witness Layton.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MARGARET O'HARA RESUMED.

By Mr. Beckwith—I recollect the time of Mrs. Mather's wedding, I think Mr. and Mrs. Burch went to the wedding with Minnie; I recollect Mrs. Burch remarking something about it to Mr. Burch; recollect about some silver being taken over to Mr. Mather's; think he did not like to have Mr. Mather's girl carry it over in the evening; I think that was on the evening of the wedding; don't recollect whether Mr. Burch was away at New-York or East about that time; I think it was last fall or winter that I met Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch on Michigan-avenue; Nora carried up Mrs. Burch's meals to the brown room; I think the morning she went away Mrs. Burch refused to eat her breakfast, but hearing that Mr. Burch sent it she ate it, and sent for more—some hash; I think Nora brought it up; I have seen Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's house frequently when Mr. Burch was there; Mr. Burch always treated him pleasantly as far as I know; (witness here named a number of gentlemen in the habit of calling at the house;) know Mr. Farnam to be there without Mrs. Farnam to see Mrs. Burch; Mr. McGee and Mr. Rockwell came frequently; Mr. Burrell came there; I think when Mr. Burch spoke to me in the pantry about not letting Stuart in, I rather think he did tell me to say nothing about it to the other girls; when Mr. Hoyne walked with me to the justice's house Mr. Hoyne said that there was an impression on my mind of what I heard others talk; I said that Mrs. Burch might be a good woman yet; he said "no, repentance is not found in high life; and that there was no penitence except in the church to which I belonged; Mr. Burch told me he advised Mr. Corning *to send Mrs. Burch to a convent*; you sent for me to come to your house so that Mrs. Burch could have the right to talk with me on this subject as well as Mr. Burch; I said I would talk with Mr. Burch about it; he said I had better not go; he said at another time, that Mrs. Burch might as well come to me; *I think he said that they might poison me down there*; after Mrs. Burch came to Chicago I went the day after she saw her children; he wanted me to see her in Mr. Brown's parlor, and I refused to see her; Mr. Burch told me *that I might get into trouble by seeing Mrs. Burch*, that some one might listen to what I said and come to testify; he said there was a place where a man could stand in the room at the Tremont, and overhear all I said to Mrs. Burch; *I was afraid to see Mrs. Burch or her counsel from what Mr. Burch said*; I did see Mrs. Burch twice at the Tremont House, and afterwards at Mrs. Peck's; that is the third house from Mr. Burch's; before Mrs. Burch went away, Mr. Burch ordered the chain put up and the door locked; I remember Mr. Burch telling me not to let any one see Mrs. Burch until he saw them; when I let in Miss Boyd I found the chain up, and it was put up afterwards; I am living at Mr. Burch's now; I recollect the family portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Minnie, that used to hang over the piano; *I think Mrs. Burch's portrait was rubbed out after Miss Lizzie's death*—a short time after Mrs. Burch left; the portrait was taken down the day of Miss Lizzie's funeral; I had a conversation with Miss Fanny Burch about this matter.

Mr. Van Arman objected.

Mr. Beckwith said he wished to test the recollection of the witness. He proposed to show that the whole household had been trying to influence this poor girl by putting things into her head. If it was objected that Miss Fanny Burch had not testified on the subject, he would call her and ask her.

MISS FANNY BURCH RECALLED.

Mr. Beckwith—I wish to inquire if you had a conversation with Margaret the evening Mrs. Burch went away? A.—I do not remember speaking to her about it.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Margaret when Margaret was crying about this matter on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday? A.—I think I did not until Thursday; I do not remember whether I did then or not.

Q.—Did you tell her that she ought not to cry so—that Mr. Burch had forgiven her a similar thing years before? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Van Arman—Had you heard of any similar occurrence before? A.—No, Sir.

CONTINUATION OF MARGARET'S TESTIMONY.

I did have a conversation with Miss Fanny; I think it was the night that Mrs. Burch left, or that week; I could not say whether it was that night; I think it was that night: I think it was the night of Mrs. Burch's leaving; *she said her uncle had forgiven Mrs. Burch for three years before*; I thought it was not right that Mrs. Burch was sent away; I thing I complained to Fanny of this when she made that remark to me; he stated to me that Mrs. Burch was a guilty woman, and he would have a bill against her; that was the time he forbid my seeing Mrs. Burch.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Van Arman—Mr. Burch told me I ought to have told him of Mr. Stuart's visits; I told him that he had his nieces there, and all those ladies, and that they could have informed him if there was anything wrong; Mr. Burch told me in the pantry, when Mr. Stuart called, to say the ladies were engaged; I did not do so, because I thought it was not right; it came to my mind; I did not know him at that time and did not exclude him; I knew him subsequently; I supposed if Mr. Burch wanted Mr. Stuart to be kept out he might do it himself; Mrs. Burch gave me no instructions on the subject; I used to notice Stuart calling there, and would think of the stories I heard about him; I had no suspicions of anything wrong between them; I had a suspicion when I leaned over the bannister; I never listened before, and hope I will never do it again, because I think it wrong; I was attached to Mrs. Burch; the way Mr. Burch told me—I was talked to so my sympathy was for him; I thought he did wrong to send her away in the night: after she went away my sympathies were for her, until I talked with him, and my sympathy was for him; but when he refused to let me see her, I thought I ought to have gone with the children; but I was afraid to speak to Mr. Burch or her counsel; I was unwilling to give my statement or deposition first; Mr. Burch was present; Mr. Burch helped me to state what I saw, and Mr. Miller asked Mr. Burch to help me; I want to say *that I did not mean this bad meaning that those lawyers thought of in it*; it was true, but I did not mean what perhaps you were meaning; *I did not see anything wrong—no, Sir, never*; I thought when I read my testimony I was too scrupulous in these little things; I did not see anything wrong; everything was very agreeable, and I was happy there—not very happy—not happy after Mrs. Burch left; I thought those little circumstances were taken from me by others talking to me about it; if they had not talked to me about it I would not have considered it worth mentioning; when I saw Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch in the grapery, I saw him—as they had just got to the door—have his arm around her shoulders; she had her hands up; I may have said they were in the act of kissing, but that was all I judged by; I said that Mr. Hoyne said my testimony would not have to be given in Court if I gave my deposition; I was willing to come and testify to the truth here; it was no pleasure for me to come here and testify against either party; I saw Mrs. Burch twice upon her first visit to Chicago, after she left Mr. Burch's house; have seen her since she came to Chicago the second time to attend this trial; did not see her until the week before she came out here; have seen her several times; had not talked with Mrs. Burch; I talked with her counsel; I saw Mrs. Burch last evening; I was brought here at Mr. Beckwith's request; I did not know that I was not coming for Mr. Burch; the officer said that Mr. Burch's counsel sent for me; I did not know the contrary until I arrived here; I should have come if Mr. Burch had sent for me; I saw Mr. Caulfield at Mr. Peck's; he asked me if I saw Mr. Stuart's and Mrs. Burch's lips touch in the grapery; I told him no, *and I say so now*; [laughter;] I have never talked with Mrs. Burch about my testimony; Mrs. Burch once asked me to see Mr. Beckwith; she said that they had all told stories about her, and that I had; when I listened on the bannisters I thought I heard Mrs. Burch say, "Don't, I am tired," or words to that effect; I would not be sure as to the words; I talked of that and many things to Mr. Caulfield; when Mrs. Pitney called I told her of my own accord that Mrs. Burch was engaged; I knew she was in the parlor with Stuart; I did not know from her that she did not wish to see any one; in the conversation with Miss Fanny she said, "Oh, Margaret if you knew—uncle has forgiven her (Mrs. Burch) for these things before; I can't say that was her words—as near as I can recollect; I think on Monday I heard Mr. and Mrs. Burch talking about a letter; I think it was a letter from Boyd; I cannot remember anything that Mr. Burch said on Tuesday to Mrs. Burch, when she was sitting in the writing chair; he stood in front of her and was talking, and looked as if he was dictating; I think Mrs. Burch said, in the nursery, that she had been a naughty woman and that Mr. Burch could not let her live with him; I do not remember his words; I think at another time she said "he was a bad man, and there were not many ladies he could not overcome;" she said only two or three gentlemen knew it, and they would not tell; she spoke about a man at the bank who said Stuart ought to be driven away; I understood what Mrs Burch was going away for, after Mr. Burch told me; I think the conversation about the "bad man" was after that; the morning I made my statement I knew there were some things I knew Mr. Burch must have learned from Mrs. Burch—some things I have told her; the night that Mr. Farnam called I supposed it was the wish of Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch not to let him in; she did not say anything; Mr. Farnam asked particularly for Mrs. Burch and Minnie, and I said they were up stairs; don't know why I said so; Mrs. Burch neither desired me to let him in or not to do so; I told her after I returned, and she said, "Oh! don't mind, Margaret—but you know I always see Mr. Farnam;" I think Stuart said, "Oh! that's right, Margaret;" I think they were standing by the door when I came back; they went and sat down immediately; I don't recollect what I told the young ladies about it; I did not tell them any lies about it; every one in the house called my attention to that from time to time—Mrs. Thomas Burch, Miss Fanny, Mr. Burch; *it was all the time continually so*; they were talking to me that I had seen these things and should recollect; I recollect talking with Mrs. Thomas Burch and telling her that I saw Mrs. Burch and Stuart; I did not mean any harm in it; I did not tell her anything about how near I saw them together; you are the very man who first inquired into that; [laughter.]

Q.—Then you discovered how bad it was? A.—Yes, Sir—how bad you made it; [laughter;] I think they were talking about her deceased brother; I think he was then dead in the house; I have said they were opposite; I did not mean any harm in it; I liked the woman (Mrs. Farnam) very well; she frequently talked with me; I cannot recollect more of what she said; I talked with Mrs. Burch about Mr. Stuart; she said Stuart was a bad man and ought to go to State Prison; I thought so myself after I heard what I did about her; Mr. Burch did not wish me to see Mrs. Burch; he said I could do as I was a mind to; he did not say anything about that until after I had been sworn; he expressed fears that they would try to get witnesses to swear to what I said, or to convict me of perjury; I thought by his advice he wished me not to see her; he said so much about it that I was afraid to see Mrs. Burch or her counsel; he said he was afraid they would get concealed witnesses to pervert what I said to Mrs. Burch; I do not know whether Mr. Burch knew I was frequently visiting Mrs. Burch at Mr. Peck's; I told him I had gone; he did not object to my going; he kept me in his house still; I think he has told me that I ought not to have gone to Mr. Beckwith's house; he told me I ought not to have gone to Mr. Beckwith's house; that was in his own library when I notified him that I wanted to go East; I wished to do everything that was right; I wanted to go East; [here the witness was overcome by her feelings, owing to the sharpness of Mr. Van Arman's cross-examination, and wept for several minutes;] I told Mr. Burch I wanted to go East; he advised me not to go; he said he thought it was better for me not to go; he did not say at that time that Mrs. Burch was coming to Chicago; I spoke to him again about it and said I thought I ought to go; Mr. Burch *said he was afraid they would poison me, and that Mr. Corning would give so much for my life, he supposed*; no one has paid or offered me money for my testimony; Mr. Beckwith said that if I did not wish to stay with Mr. Burch I could live with Mrs. Burch or Mr. Corning; I have had no wish but to tell the truth; I have been told to do so by both sides; Mr. Hoyne said he told Mr. Burch I was a truthful girl; neither side has suggested facts for me to swear to that I did not know; nobody could make me do that.

By Mr. Beckwith—I recollect Mr. Burch's bringing home a dispatch relating to Mr. Prime's death; I was in Minnie's room with Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch; Mr. Burch sat down and read it; Mrs. Burch did not go East in 1857, the Summer before Hattie was born; she went the next Summer after to Sachem's Head; I think the only things Mrs. Burch spoke to me about as my having told stories about, was in relation to my saying there were curtains in the library instead of shades, something about the breakfast sett being silver or plated, and something about her dress; I had no conversation with you about my testimony before I gave my testimony.

By Mr. Van Arman—I think Mrs. Burch said there was something wrong about my testimony as to her going away.

By Mr. Beckwith—Mrs. Burch did not go over my testimony with me at the Tremont House; I think she mentioned no other inaccuracies.

The witness left the stand sobbing, and saying that she hoped she should never be brought into such a trouble again. As she passed out she shook hands with Mr. Burch.

TESTIMONY OF WM. A. MURFEY—ANOTHER ALIBI FOR STUART.

Examined by Mr. Beckwith—I reside in Wisconsin; on the evening of the 24th of December, 1857, I was with a party of gentlemen at the Tremont House; we were playing cards—a variety of games; Mr. Stuart, Mr. Gage, and other gentlemen were there; we were in room No. 140; I think it was on that evening (this is one of the nights upon which it is alleged Mr. Stuart was at Mr. Burch's house with Mrs. Burch); Mr. Stuart, after playing a short time, got up and said he was going to dance at the servant girls' ball; Mr. Stuart came in several times during the evening; one time he had on white kid gloves; we joked him about it, Mr. Dyer and I; he said he had danced with Kate Crag [laughter]; we had cigars, &c., on the table. [Laughter.]

The Court—You need not specify.

The Witness—Mr. Stuart played about half an hour or an hour; during the evening he was in our room three or four times—I don't know but five times; the first time he came up stairs he had the gloves on; I remarked that he was quite *distingue*; I think I saw him until we broke up; I went into the upper saloon with Mr. Davidson; I either went in with Stuart, or saw him there; I found Stuart in there; it could not have been far from eleven o'clock; I should think Mr. Stuart was in every half hour during the evening; Mr. Burch's house is, I should think, three-eighths of a mile from the Tremont House;

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Arman—I have lived in Wisconsin four years; lived three years before that at the Tremont House; lived in Wisconsin eight years before that; in Chicago I had general charge of the Western business of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and afterwards of the New-York Central; Mr. Corning was President of the New-York Central; I am not in the employ of the Company; I am acquainted with Stuart; knew him in Detroit eight or ten years since; at the Tremont House we were friends, and have been ever since; saw him last about two weeks since; have conversed, perhaps, before Mr. Stuart as to my knowing where Stuart was that night; several circumstances make me recollect that I was in Chicago that night; my son was to visit me; I was to go to a dinner party; my wife said I was not home that night; I cannot tell when the conversation occurred before Stuart; I think I was met casually in front of the Tremont House; I had not heard of it before; that was three or four weeks ago; I never thought of it until then—three years next Christmas—nearly two years after the time that my attention was called to it; I should think I saw Stuart in the room about seven or eight o'clock, and last about ten; should say he was in the room four or five times; it was after we came down stairs that I saw Stuart at David's; I recollect Thomas Dyer was there all the evening; he went to the room I should think about seven o'clock, and staid until the game broke up, about eleven; should think one of the Mr. Sages was there; we generally got together as early as possible, [laughter;] we probably went to play cards the next night; cannot tell who was there; could not say whether Stuart went with us; he met with us many nights; could not say about the last night before that I saw him there; I recollect one other night Stuart was there, when Emanuel B. Hart, of New-York, was there; I do not know how many dances they had at the Hotel; think they occurred every fortnight; Mr. Stuart did not attend often; I think Stuart and I were boarding there at the time; I board there now; the room was occupied by the party; sometimes we played what we called *gun-wad poker*—[laughter]—calling the gun wads five cents; we played until one got broke, and then one borrowed from the other, [laughter;] the one that had the most chips at the [laughter] end of the game generally paid the bill; "Muggins" was introduced by Mr. Davidson; I think he could describe that better than I; we played for pleasure—we did not gamble.

By Mr. Beckwith—I do not know of any other servants' dances that year; Mr. Corning did not employ me for the Central Railroad.

DEPOSITION OF FREDERICK BURNAM.

Mr Caulfield read the deposition of Frederick W. Burnam, clerk of the Briggs House; the witness had a speaking acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Burch; I knew Stuart since 1855; was clerk in the Tremont House from December, 1854, to October, 1858; David Stuart boarded there a portion of the time; most of 1856; at different times from 1855 to 1857; I remember the servant girls' ball given by the proprietors at the Tremont House on the evening of December 24, 1857; the dance commenced at eight and lasted until twelve; I saw David Stuart on the evening of the party; he said that Kate, the servant girl who did the work of his room, asked him to dance the first set with her, and he said he was going to do so; I saw him at twelve o'clock walking with Kate; I am positive he was there the whole evening up to twelve o'clock; he was talking with Kate and Julia; I saw him dance the first set; at twelve o'clock when I saw him, all were going out to their rooms; Stuart was boarding at the house at that time; some of the young men in the house were in the habit of attending the balls.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO MRS. FARNAM.

MY DEAR MRS. FARNAM: I will not date this letter, and you need not know where I write from. Will you please say to my dear husband, that the paper Mr. Gray gave me I left at home, probably in the library chamber. I was so nearly distracted that I know not what I did. My dear Mrs. Farnam, I thank you from my heart for your kind sympathizing note, and God knows how I thank you for saying that you will not give me up, even after all; that you will still pray for me. Oh, my friend, do pray for me! I need your prayers. My husband has promised to pray for me, and I feel that perhaps our prayers will be answered. I do most sincerely feel that I may yet be forgiven. Then, perhaps, you will all try to love me again. I do need love and kindness now, and so does my poor husband. He has been so sinned against. I, my dear friend, have sinned, not against him alone, but the Holy Ghost.

Oh, you must pray for my dear children; and oh, don't let them forget their erring mother. My husband says they shall not, and I believe it; and will you continue to pray for me? Sometime, God willing, perhaps you will love me. Pray also for my poor heart-broken mother. Oh, I am so grateful to Mr. Farnam and all my friends for all their great kindness to me in this matter. Please thank them for me. Don't you think, my dear Mrs. Farnam, that my husband still thinks as kindly of me as he can? Oh, how my heart aches for him. He has so much to bear. Tell him, oh, tell him never to hate me; no, never to hate me. I love him; God alone knows how I love. Oh, tell him to pray for me, and think kindly of his poor heart-stricken one.

We are six hours behind time, and will not reach our destination before Friday afternoon. Once more, my friend, pray for me and love me if you can. Kiss my precious children. I would take poison, but that dreadful thought has passed, and now I want to live to repent, and oh! if I could live long enough to feel that all my sins were washed away, that Christ Himself had forgiven me. He has told me to sin no more, and by His grace I will not. There you told that that awful man said I was beloved not by my husband, but that he loved another and she him? Yes, and again this last Fall he said the same thing, and said: "She is a she devil, never have her in your house again." Then, too, he made me think you all loved her better than me. Ask my husband if he remembers writing one or two letters to Mary without letting me see them, while Mrs. B. and the girls were at my house. He will remember them. I thought perhaps Mr. S. is right and he does not love me, and yet I tried to think that he did not love her. Now I know so well that I never did, and yet how I have sinned against him, but, Mrs Farnham, he knows now that I do love him, and perhaps before he dies he may love me again, and let me see him once more. Mr. Valentine promised to let me know if Mr. B. or the children were not all well; did you not promise me the same? Oh, do comfort, do be kind to him; because I know he is more to be pitied than I, and if all my earthly friends have forsaken me I could not blame them. I could and would lean the more on my Heavenly Father. Do you know, my dear friend, that since my confession I feel, oh, such a relief; yes, relief, although it has banished me from my once happy and loved ones. But the thought of them and of my sin is overpowering, and I almost suffocate as it were—I cannot breathe. Will you, if allowable, write as often as you can to mother or to me, and once more, my dear friend, pray for my husband, that he may be sustained.

Oh, my God! it seems sometimes as though my sins were too great ever to be blotted out. God in his infinite goodness pray that they may. Will you, dear Mrs. Farnam, and your good kind husband, comfort mine all you can. Pray with him and for him; and, oh, ask him again to pray for me. Oh, I trust he will not close his heart entirely against me, bad as I am. I do love him, oh, so devotedly. Give my best love to my husband, and tell him his wife loves him.

[The letters of Mrs. Burch to Mrs. Thomas Burch, and to her husband, we have already published.]

Mr. Miller then read

MRS. BURCH'S LETTER TO MR. VALENTINE.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1860.

Oh, Mr. Valentine, for God's sake, and the love you bear your own children, do send me word immediately how Mr. Burch and my children are. I shall die if I cannot hear. Oh, do pity me—pity me. I blame no one but myself; but oh, I am so miserable! Mr. Burch needs your kindness, your love, and all you can give him! but oh, do pity me while you censure! If you could see my distress and agony, you would, if possible, not hate me, but pity me.

When I can feel and learn that Mr. Burch has ceased to hate me, I shall try to be more composed; but oh! when I think how deeply I have wronged him, I feel as though I should die; and I feel it more and more daily. Do let me know every week, if you can, how my loved ones are.

M. W. B.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—Among the great dailies in New-York, we consider the TIMES at the highest point of perfection. There is a freshness and attractiveness about its columns that is truly refreshing in these days of mere stereotype expression. So far as ordinary news is concerned, when you read one, you have read all, but when we come to foreign and domestic correspondence, the TIMES is superior in our opinion to all the rest. While all its correspondents are pleasing and instructive, one of them, "Glaucus," is the most pleasing to us. The literary qualities of the TIMES are unsurpassed. Its book criticisms are unequaled, and its editorials generally, may be classed among essaic writing. We are not personally acquainted with the editor, Mr. RAYMOND, or any of his corps, but we judge the paper on its merits, and we hold it in high estimation. In our judgment, for news, judicious discussion of important subjects, literary strength, and interesting correspondence, it has no superior anywhere. We should be happy to see it circulate largely among us.—*Suffolk Union.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

REFERENCE—DAMAGES—DEMURRAGE.

Russell Sturges vs. The steamboat R. L. Mabey.—This was a motion to modify a decree. The action was brought by the owner of the steam-tug *Hector* to recover the damages sustained by her in a collision with the *Mabey*. The libel was dismissed in the District Court, and that decree was affirmed by Judge NELSON, in the Circuit Court on appeal. From that decree the libelant appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington, and that Court reversed the decree of the Circuit Court, and directed it to enter a decree for the libelant with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain his damages. The reference was had, and the Commissioner reported for the amount of repairs put on the *Hector* the sum of $1,603 03, and for the detention of the boat fourteen days to make the repairs, $1,050. The claimant excepted to this report, and, on exception, the Court allowed the sum of $1,603 03 for the repairs, but struck out entirely the item for demurrage, holding that the evidence of the damage sustained by the detention was not sufficient under the case of Williamson vs. Barret (13 How., p. 110.) The libelant Proctor thereupon applied, on an affidavit setting forth that he had supposed the evidence he offered to be in exact conformity with the rule laid down in that case, and could, on a rehearing, bring it within that rule, to have the case referred back again to the Commissioner, or for a rehearing of the exceptions.

NELSON, C. J.—I have revised the decision in this case at the request of the Counsel, and the revision has but confirmed its correctness. In passing upon the question of demurrage and in refusing the taking of further testimony in respect to it, I was influenced as to the latter result (the refusal to take further evidence,) from a conviction that the repairs allowed were greater than justified upon the proofs. These have to be watched as in cases of collision there is an opportunity, and not unfrequently a disposition, by the successful party to aggravate them. I should have been obliged, therefore, to set aside the whole report, and the withholding of the reference on the demurrage satisfied me the result would be about just between the parties on the whole case. Motion denied.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Mr. Van Vleck.

NO COSTS WHERE THE COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION.

Newall Chamberlain et al. vs. The steamboat McDonald.—This was a libel against a towboat for damages occasioned by towing a barge upon rocks in the Hudson River, on her passage from Albany to New-York. The District Court dismissed the libel with costs, for want of jurisdiction in the Court over the case, but on motion stayed all proceedings to recover these costs, on the ground that the Court could not give costs where the libel was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The libelant appealed from that decree to the Circuit Court, which affirmed the decree, and the question was brought before the Court as to how the decree should be entered as to costs, the libelant claiming that it should be without costs, and the claimant that he should have costs both in the District and Circuit Courts.

NELSON, C. J.—It was erroneous in the Court below to allow costs on the dismissal of the libel for want of jurisdiction. In such a case no costs are allowed by the settled practice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The statute conferring costs has no application to this question. In confirming the decree below we except that part of it allowing costs. And as the appellant had a right to come to this Court to reverse that part of the decree, we shall direct that costs be allowed to neither party on the appeal. If he had not claimed more, to wit, the reversal of the whole decree, he might have been entitled to costs here.

For libelant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley; for claimant Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT PARTY.

John Richardson et al. vs. The Schooner G. H. Montague.—This was a libel for possession. The District Court dismissed the libel, whereupon the libelants appealed to the Circuit Court, which reversed the decree, and gave a decree for the libelants. The claimant moved to strike the names of two of the libelants from the decree, and to diminish the judgment by the amount of their interest in the vessel, alleging that these two libelants had no interest in the suit. This was opposed by the libelants as being a matter for them to settle among themselves.

The Court denied the motion.

For libelant Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant Mr. Titus.

The City Railroads—The Ninth-avenue Case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People et al. vs. George Law et al. and one other case.—The first of these cases was brought to restrain the defendants from laying down a railroad track in Greenwich-street, between Vesey and Fulton streets, and the second to restrain the defendants from laying down a railroad in either Washington or Greenwich-street.

The first is now up for argument, and the defendant having heretofore been restrained by injunction, in the second action, a motion is now made by them to vacate the order of injunction.

The ground upon which defendants in the second action ask the Court to vacate the judgment is that the original authority upon which they claimed before the Court, to have invested in them the privilege of laying down the railroad in question was a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York. The insufficiency of this resolution to invest the defendants with the right in question was the ground upon which the Court acted in giving judgment against them. The defendants now claim that the defects in their rights under this resolution are now all cured by a subsequent act of the Legislature.

The argument of the case is still on.

The questions of law involved in these motions are the same as those elaborated and reported at length, on the argument of the Seventh-avenue case recently before Justice LEONARD. That argument was fully stated in the TIMES of Oct. 30 and 31, and of Nov. 2, and 3.

Wm. Allen Butler and J. Van Buren for relators; Wm. C. Noyes and Chas. O'Connor opposed.

Action to Vacate a Judgment by Confession.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Edgar Reed vs. James L. Porter.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as Assignee of George B. Gordon, to set aside a confession judgment for $4,-808 22, made by Gordon, in favor of the defendant, Porter, on the 23d of June last, and under which execution was issued, and the property in the store No. 258 Pearl-street was levied upon in satisfaction.

It is alleged by the plaintiff that in 1859 the defendant made an arrangement with Gordon, who was a young man, by which it was agreed that he, Gordon, should take this store into his possession, owned, as alleged, by Porter, but which was under the sign "T. Smith," which Gordon did, placing his own name over the door, and taking down Smith's—although it is alleged that Porter still controlled and directed the affairs of the store. Plaintiff then avers that, in pursuance of this arrangement, the real firm of Porter & Gordon then proceeded to purchase large amounts of goods in Gordon's name, which were disposed of, the proceeds going into the hands of Porter. It is further alleged that Porter failed to apply the proceeds in payment of notes given by Gordon for the goods so purchased, and the concern failed—Gordon being induced to make the confession of judgment adverted to, and also to give Porter a note for about $7,000, and to assign to him all the bills receivable and book accounts of the firm.

The case now came up on a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained by the plaintiff restraining the Sheriff from paying over moneys collected under the said judgment, until the final hearing of the cause.

The plaintiff offered the motion, insisting that the confession of judgment made by Gordon was void as against *bona fide* creditors, Porter, as claimed, having been the real party who established and conducted the business of the house.

The defendant denies all the allegations set forth in the complaint and affidavits of the plaintiff. The motion was heard and decision reserved.

A. Wakeman for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for defendant.

Practice Under the Code—Counter Claim.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

M. Lenon vs. A. Borst.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of the firm of Hilger & Co., to recover a balance alleged to be due that firm by the defendant. The defendant now set up a counter claim, and the plaintiff, by way of reply, denies the claim. Motion was now made by the defendant to strike out the reply, on the ground that no counter claim is alleged in the answer, urging that it should have been pleaded; and, unless it was so pleaded, a reply was unauthorized, under the amendment of section 153 of the Code.

The Court ruled that the plaintiff, being an assignee for the benefit of creditors, did not alter the nature of his claim; and that the facts set up in the answer amounted to a counter claim, under a recent decision of the General Term of the Court.

Motion denied, without costs.

Lee & Van Pelt for plaintiff; A. H. Wagner for defendant.

Court of Special Sessions.

A DRUNKEN MAN IN THE WRONG BED—A SCHOOLMASTER AT THE BAR.

In this Court, yesterday, Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY and STEERS, disposed of a very light Calendar. Of nineteen persons charged with assault and battery, seven were dismissed, no witnesses appearing against them; three were discharged under suspended sentence, one was allowed postponement, two were remanded, two were fined and four were acquitted. Of nine persons charged with petty larceny, one was dismissed, no witness appearing against him; five were discharged under suspended sentence, one was fined, one imprisoned and one acquitted.

One prisoner, a German, was complained of for an assault with intent to commit rape. His defence was that coming home at night drunk, he had made a mistake and got into the wrong bed. The Court, however, found him guilty, and imposed a fine of ten dollars. The prisoner's wife, who was in Court, proceeded to count from her purse five dollars, which she insisted was a sufficient fine for her erring husband's offence. Finding, however, that the fine must be paid in full, or the prisoner remanded, she endeavored to make up the full amount; but after emptying her purse and recounting its contents, but nine dollars could be found, and her husband was taken away, with a very sheepish look. At this point the Court took compassion on the hard-working wife, who must pay the fine if it was paid, and reduced the amount to five dollars. This was paid, and the joyful wife led her errant lord away.

One fine-looking young man had pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and been remanded for sentence until Mr. Beal should have an opportunity of learning his character. It was found that he had borne a good repute, and was a school-teacher. He had taken another man's coat, while intoxicated, and left his own, worth much more, in its place. He was carrying back the one he had taken when arrested. In view of the circumstances, the Court suspended sentence, and the prisoner departed, thanking the Court and Mr. Beal, and protesting that he would never again "touch, taste or handle the unclean stuff."

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD J.—*Jarvis vs. Wilkinson.*—Case settled.

Millbank vs. Same.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to renewal.

Matter Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.—Order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 96⅛
9,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 76¼
2,000 do 76
1,000 Virginia State 6s 78¼
4,000 do 79
4,000 do 79¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s 69⅜
10,000 do 69
19,000 do 69
4,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M Bs 102⅜
3,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B. 82¼
2,000 do 82
3,000 Harlem R. 1st M. 93
11,000 do 92
5,000 Mich. C. 8 ℘ ct. 1st M S. F. Con. B. 92
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. 87
9,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M. 43
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 17½
4,000 do 18
10 Bank of Com'ce 92
25 Pac. M. S. Co. 79¾
5 do 80
65 N. Y. Cen. R. 74⅜
100 do 74½
315 do 74⅜
100 do b30 74¾
200 do s15 74⅜
150 do c 75
200 do c 75⅛
400 do s10 74
300 do s10 74
50 do s10 74⅛
25 Penn. Coal Co. 77
100 Canton Company 14⅜
300 Erie Railroad 29
100 do s30 28⅝
150 Hud. River R. 43⅜
55 do 43
100 do s60 43
875 Chi. & Rock Isl. R. 51⅜
50 do 51⅛
110 Del., L. & West. R. 80
100 Mich. Cen. R. 50
100 do 49⅜
25 do 49⅝
100 do 49
50 do b10 49
150 M. So. & N. I. G. S. 30⅛
200 do 30
200 do 30⅜
75 Panama Railroad 115
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 88
100 do 57⅛
250 do 57⅜
50 do s10 57
100 do 57⅝
100 do 57
200 do b20 57⅛
15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 92
300 Gal. & Chic R. 62
172 do 62⅛
250 Clev. & Tol. R. 28⅝
100 La Crosse & Mil. R. 1⅜
40 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 67⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, cou. 96⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '65 93
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90 75½
4,000 do 75¾
6,000 N. Carolina St. 6s 82
7,000 Missouri St. 6s 68
5,000 do 68⅞
10,000 Virginia State 6s 78
1,000 Mich. Ct. 8 ℘ Ct. 1st Mt. SkgFdCon. Bds 92
3,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M 96
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds 86½
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. 43
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M 17¾
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ c. bs 94
15 Park Bank 105
100 Erie Railroad 28¾
100 do s60 28⅞
50 Hudson River R. 43
50 N. Y. Cen. R. 74⅜
100 do b10 74⅜
100 do 74⅛
100 do s5 74⅛
50 do s30 73¾
50 do s3 74⅛
300 do 74⅜
50 do 74⅜
250 Mich. Cen R. 48⅞
50 Mich So. & N. I. G. S. 30⅛
50 Panama Railroad 114
20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R 91⅜
10 do 91
50 Gal. & Chicago R. 61⅜
100 do 62
100 Chic. & R. Isl. R. 51⅛
30 Chi. Bur. & Q. R. 69
150 La Crosse & Mil. R. 1⅛

FRIDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The feeling in Wall-street to-day is generally dull and quiet. The holiday of yesterday rather improved the political confidence of business people. At all events the disposition appears to be more cheerful, as the meeting of Congress draws near. This annual event at Washington is usually looked to with more of apprehension of mischief than expectation of good. But the case is reversed this season. The gloomy and threatening state of the times is such as to turn the public attention, with extraordinary interest and no small degree of confidence to the meeting of Congress and the Message of the President. The impression is current that the Executive will be firm and decided for the integrity of the Constitution, while kind and conciliatory toward the disaffected State of South Carolina. The belief is also general that the great emergency will call into prompt and active exercise, even before the meeting of the Carolina Convention, the ablest talents and truest hearts in Congress, of all sections, cooperating with the President for the restoration of harmony and the return of mutual confidence. The tone and temper of the forthcoming message may as yet be wholly unknown outside the Cabinet, and all speculation upon it premature, perhaps wholly at fault. But we deem it proper to allude to current rumor on the subject, as affording at least a hope that this always important document will prove equal to the present great and critical occasion.

The offerings at the leading Banks this morning were much below the scale of Tuesday, and not half the sums applied for this day week. The disposition continues to accommodate all mercantile dealers to the extent of the unexceptionable short paper, or bills falling due within 60@90 days, submitted for Discount. But as, by the first four or five millions of expansion, much of this class of security is already used up, it is found to-day that some of the dealers at Bank are disposed to press their April and May paper, and disappointment, in such cases, is, of course, apt to follow. Outside of Bank, the pressure of paper with the Discount Brokers is not marked, but the terms are still made hard by the absence of competition among private Money lenders. A good number of these, who took alarm two or three weeks ago, have not yet returned to the Street as buyers of Mercantile paper, 12@15 ℘ cent. being no temptation to the timid of their class. About $280,000 in Spanish Gold was received to-day by the commission-houses in the Sugar trade—$180,-000 by the *Quaker City*, and $100,000 by the *Karnak*. Some moderate parcels of Gold continue to come from Boston. The Charleston Banks having all suspended Specie payments, further immediate remittances to that point have become unnecessary. The Exchange on New-York at New-Orleans, though partially lower, does not yet call for further Gold in that direction.

The Foreign Bill market for the mails tomorrow shows an improving tone on London, Bankers being firm at 105, and transient Bank bills 104@104½ ℘ cent. The differences made against merchant bills are still very irregular, say from 102@104 ℘ cent. French Exchange continues dull, though advancing with London to f.5.40@f.5.37½.

The Stock market of this morning was a very limited one, as will be seen on reference to the first Board sales. Where Railway stocks were prepared, as in one or two Western instances, prices were weaker than before the holiday, while Central, Erie and Hudson, and also the State securities and Railway mortgages were comparatively steady, or manifesting less violent and frequent changes through the day. In the afternoon the general demand at the Second Board was firmer, with as fair appearance of business, the Share market closing about as follows:

Central	75	Ill. Central	57⅜
Erie	29	Rock Island	51⅜
Hudson	43¼	Galena	62⅜
Harlem	14⅜	Mich. Central	49⅜
Pacific Mail	80	Mich. Guaranteed	30⅜
Panama	113⅜	Toledo	26⅜

The English mails by the *Arabia* received last night threw some additional light on the rapid advance of interest and demand for Gold in Paris and London. As remarked in our last, the movement was wholly irrespective of American affairs. No financial shock from this side was anticipated, though some of the old and intelligent American firms were prepared for a low Exchange at New-York and New-Orleans on London this Winter. The London *Times* of Nov. 17 remarks as follows on the Money market and the then causes of disturbance, none of which, it appears, affected the Funds on either side of the Channel:

FRIDAY EVENING.

There have been specie arrivals to-day from Australia to the amount of £570,000, and these seem likely for a short time to meet the wants of the buyers on behalf of the Bank of France, no further withdrawals having taken place from London. The stock market is comparatively firm, and in all departments of business there is an absence of distrust or excitement.

The advices from Paris state that the Bank of France do not intend—at all events for the present—to make any further advance in their rate of discount. As the run for gold is known still to be very active, it must, therefore, be inferred that they will continue their system of obtaining supplies from this side. This contingency, however, need excite no uneasiness. It is said "the Bank of France are determined to get gold, and do not care what price they pay for it." This may be quite true, but the Bank of France cannot obtain more from us than we owe. Their present plan consists in buying up all the bills upon London that have been lying in the portfolios of the Paris bankers waiting maturity. There is always a very large reserve of these, especially when the rate of discount is higher here than in France, and by suddenly causing the whole to be transmitted hither for discount a great sum can be raised. But when the whole has been obtained, and gold is still wanted, what is to be done? For a little time there is a further resource. By bidding still higher terms, the Bank of France may attract considerable further quantities of these bills from the tills of the various bankers in all the continental cities. But with this operation the extreme limit is reached. No one can come upon us for anything more. Meanwhile the advance in our rates of discount, caused by the sudden demand for the payment all at once of liabilities which, under ordinary circumstances, would have ranged over 90 days, of course causes capital to be attracted to us from every quarter. If a French merchant can get his bills discounted in gold at the Bank of France for 4½ ℘ cent., and can employ the amount at 6 ℘ cent. by sending it to his correspondents in London, he is sufficiently acute to do so. The same will be the case in all the principal cities of the continent. Money-dealers sending their London bills to Paris for sale will direct the proceeds to be transmitted to the best market for employment. After the first difficulty, therefore, the entire affair adjusts itself by a natural and infallible process. At the same time, the limitation of orders for foreign produce and the postponement of investments operate to reduce our commitments in every quarter, and the groundwork is laid of a general reaction. Under these circumstances all persons can fully estimate future possibilities, and free themselves from vague apprehension.

The effect of the clear view taken by the public of the monetary events of the week has been satisfactorily exemplified to-day in the Stock Exchange, where Consols have experienced a rebound of a quarter ℘ cent, which has almost brought them back to the highest prices previously current. The first bargains for money were at 93 to ⅛—an advance of an eighth—and there was subsequently a movement to 93⅛ to ¼, which was well maintained. For the account the final quotation was 93¼ to ⅜. The public were buyers of stock, but loans on Government Securities were in good demand at 4 ℘ cent. Bank Stocks continue to improve, owing to the large discount profits now being realized, and left off at 233½ to 235½.

It is stated from Paris that the drain since the publication of the last monthly return yesterday week has been immense. The total of bullion then held was £17,400,000. It is now only £16,000,000, notwithstanding the heavy supplies obtained from London and elsewhere. Much of the severity of this run is unquestionably to be attributed to the alarm created by the incautious manner in which the bank manifested their wants. Of the £16,000,000 now held, one-half is silver.

The *Sussex*, with 62,161 ounces of gold, and the *Water Nymph*, with 60,453 ounces, have arrived from Australia, the value of the two amounts being about £570,000, the whole of which has been already bought for France. Two other gold ships are known to be on their way to England—the *Anglesea* and the *Suffolk*. The former is now 65 days out, with £230,-000.

The silver market to-day was flat at a decline of ⅛d. The next shipment of specie to India and China is expected to be about £100,000, and will not include any remittance for the Government.

SATURDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock.

Consols for Money	93⅛ to 93⅛
Consols for Account, Dec. 6	93⅛ to 93⅜

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 14th of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£*,191,718	Increase	£23,138
Public Deposits	5,804,022	Increase	835,850
Other Deposits	12,603,792	Decrease	510,459
Gov't Securities	9,490,273	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	20,310,515	Increase	341,866
Notes unemploy'd	6,338,385	Decrease	99,965

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,659,-270, being a decrease of $546,800; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,314,811, showing a decrease of £582,274 when compared with the preceding return.

This statement rather confirms our impression that when the additional demand for Gold for the United States is felt in London, the Bank reserve of unemployed Notes will run down so rapidly as to demand a suspension of the Peel Act of 1844. That Act, it will be borne in mind, limits the employment of Public Securities in the issue Department to £14,475,000. Beyond this sum and the Bullion on hand, the issue of Notes cannot go. And as the Bullion is withdrawn the Notes must be returned from the Banking Department and canceled. At the date of the present statement the whole issue was £26,997,000, of which £20,659,000 was in circulation; leaving £6,338,000 to bank upon. Should the stock of Bullion run down to £8,000,000 or £10,000,000, the reserve of Notes would be barely sufficient for the convenience of daily business, and then would come the question of enlarging temporarily the Stock security in the issue Department, under sanction of the Queen in Council, whose Ministers guarantee an act of indemnity from Parliament against the penalties for exceeding the Peel Act of 1844. It must no doubt strike business men on this side that the Act itself, as applicable to the commerce and trade of 1860, is an arbitrary, if not an unwise one, in its limit of £14,000,000 Public Securities, which, however sufficient for the wants of trade when the exports of the Kingdom were less than half their present magnitude, are unequal to the active Bank Note Circulation required at this time. At all events, no harm, but rather good, is likely to grow out of the temporary relaxation of the limit, under the circumstances which must soon demand it as a means of meeting an unexpected emergency from this side.

The Tennessee Banks suspended on Monday on the petition of the merchants of Nashville to the State Supervisor of Banking, who, on a review of the emergency, writes:

To recapitulate—*First*—I propose a temporary suspension.

Second—The Banks so suspending to act for the relief of the country, by pursuing a line of liberal but prudent discounts and renewals.

Third—To check at a maximum rate of one-half of one per cent.

Fourth—To furnish in exchange for their notes small sums of coin sufficient for the ordinary wants of the community.

Fifth—A resumption as soon as the causes operating to render their temporary suspension necessary are removed.

An analysis of the Bank statements embraced in the letter of the Supervisor is as follows:

Bank of Tenn—Due note-holders and depos.	$1,768,639
Due Banks and Bankers	50,160
Total	$1,818,799
Due Treasurer	38,411
Total	$1,857,210
To meet which it has:	
Specie and Exchange	$1,072,298
Due from Treasurer	52,421
State Bonds	156,000
Domestic Bills	1,998,508
Discounted Notes	1,850,903
Total	$5,130,128
Union—Due depositors and note-holders	$1,579 482
Due Banks	28,644
Total	$1,608,132
To meet which it has:	
Gold and Exchange	$536,711
Domestic Bills	1,310,848
Discounted Notes	1,308,834
Total	$3,156,393
Planters'—Due note-holders and depositors	$1,701,069
Due Banks	119,931
Total	$1,821,000
To meet which it has:	
Specie and Specie Funds	$667,545
Domestic Bills	1,802,594
Discounted Notes	1,076,485
Total	$3,546,624

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 24.	LOANS. Nov. 17.	SPECIE. Nov. 24.	SPECIE. Nov. 17.
Citizens' Bank	$4,376,940	$4,563,070	$2,871,437	$2,836 200
Canal Bank	2,076,870	2,208,632	1,355,833	1,126,988
Louisiana	3,825,693	3,755,547	2,893,566	1,885,692
Louis'a State	4,741,192	4,798,995	2,153,585	2,379,644
Mec. & Trad.	1,370,850	1,380,637	353 825	425,753
Bk. of N. O.	1,540 890	1,616,089	879,576	677,302
Southern Bk.	298,154	347,871	531,002	382,431
Union Bank	1,358,504	1,412,853	441 486	467,747
Merchants'	549 037	545,941	101,475	126,865
Crescent City	1,005,441	950,661	89,757	190,372
Bk. of Amer.	997,747	1,009,231	378,796	450,932
Total	23,141,224	23,593,437	11,060,367	10,850,026
	Decrease	$302 313	Increase	$200 342

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 24.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 17.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 24.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 17.
Citizens' Bank	$2,649,705	$2,826,620	$3,165,081	$3,430,866
Canal Bank	692,925	749,845	1 144,920	1,052,085
Louisiana	629,849	635,074	3,801,707	3,540,525
Louis'na State	1,453,365	1,515,330	4,128,679	4,169,693
Mec. & Traders	276,770	289,670	630,832	613,355
Bank of N. O.	438,180	463,160	807,969	699,922
Southern Bk	150,495	170,101	439,060	328,391
Union Bank	342,060	367,906	863,897	1,008 661
Merchants' Bk	385,610	419,475	205,989	201,750
Crescent City	256,200	219,945	167,659	228,391
Bk. of America	188,580	204,990	884,750	953,239
Totals	$7,463,239	$7,892,024	16,121,323	16 227,681
	Decrease	$28,785	Decrease	$106,358

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 24.	EXCHANGE. Nov. 17.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Nov. 24.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Nov. 17.
Citizens' Bank	$1,145,142	$1,189,135	$402,182	$36,849
Canal Bank	1,000,676	1,081,294	194,289	82,273
Louisiana	915,975	664,029	109,180	90,221
Louisiana St.	895,818	808,953	40,482	14 701
Mec. & Traders	82,887	91,069	59,476	25,071
Bank of N. O.	106,413	133,043	74,343	45 851
Southern Bank	662,453	663,647		
Union Bank	176,103	268,454	200,010	2.0,130
Merchants' Bk.	31,607	16,571	42,406	46,091
Crescent City	133,669	117,627	44,792	27,561
Bk. of America	548	42	5,877	1,205
Total	$5,160,203	$5,032,843	$1,173,037	$849,947
	Increase	$127,360	Increase	$323,090

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned the third week of November:

Third week 1860	$49,676 79
Third week 1859	40,4 0 27
Increase	$9,226 52

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, in the third week of November, were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$31,661 60	$31,895 00	Inc. $214 00
Passengers	10,588 27	11,285 76	Inc. 717 49
Total	$42,249 29	$43,180 76	Inc. $931 49

The receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad the third week in November were:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$5,646 07	$4,912 17
Freight	13,710 20	6,505 02
Total	$19,356 27	$11,417 19
Increase in 1860		$7,939 08

The merchants of Columbus, Ga., put forth the following circular:

"The undersigned merchants of Columbus, amid the discord and confusion that are distracting the public mind—politically and commercially—beg leave to express our adherence to those principles which alone can sustain us under the shock. Hence we are utterly opposed to anything like stay laws, or any measures having for their object any release from, or abatement of, our obligations as debtors at home or abroad. Such a step would destroy all credit abroad, and annul all confidence at home. We must have good laws, and as sound a currency as our neighbors, and we will trust to a common sympathy for all else we need.

J. Kyle & Co.,
Hall, Moses & Co.,
W. R. Brown, Pres. Col. Iron Works,
E. S. Roberts, Sec'y Mus. Iron Works,
John Lee,
Manley, Hodges & Co.,
S. Ogletree,
E. W. Moise & Co.,
I. C. Moses,
J. P. Illge,
Spencer & Abbott,
Ragland & Birch,
Smith & Daniel,
H. V. Meigs,
John J. McKendree,
Brewer & Patterson,
Hull, Duck & Co.,
Thomas De Wolf,
John Ligon,
D. B. Thompson,
Goetching, Hodges & Co.,
J. A. McNeill,
Codey, Fleming & Co.,
J. S. Colbert,
Calvin Stratton,
S. Hienaman,
E. Barnard & Co.,
Gunby & Co.,
Bedell & Co.,
S. H. Goodman,
J. Howett,
D. P. Ellis,
L. Livingston,
T. S. Spear,
Thomas J. Nuckolls,
N. Nuckolls,
J. W. Ware & Co.,
A. Hunter,
Wells, Curtis & Co.,
J. N. Barnett,
Van Morcus,
Thos. Camak,
W. C. Hodges,
J. F. Bozeman,
Pemberton & Carter,
Sammis & Rooney,
Redd, Johnson & Co.,
J. H. Merry,
J. Ennis & Co.,
Joel F. Hurt,
A. H. DeWitt,
J. A. Mulford,
Thomas K. Wynne,
Wynne & Park,
Urquhart & Chapman,
Reed, Preer & Co.,
D. I. Booher,
T. M. Hogan,
G. L. McGough,
F. C. Tilman,
H. T. Hall,
Chaffin & Johnson,
Estes & Brother,
H. Middlebrook & Co.,
George A. Norris,
R. A. Ware & Son,
Ogletree & Harned,
Paul J. Semmes,
W. H. Young.

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$14,600	
Foreign Bullion	13,000	
United States Bullion	3,423,000—	$3,500,000 00

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$30,800	
Foreign Bullion	9,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	27,000	
Lake Superior	200—	$67,000 00
Total Deposits payable in Bars		$67,000
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	3,500,000—	$3,567,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$1,861,958 17
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$1,318,000 00

The coupons for interest due on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, on the 1st of December, 1860, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in this City.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the U. S. Assistant-Treasurer, New-York, during the month of November:

Receipts and Disbursements.

Nov. 1, 1860, by balance		$2,090,140 58
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$1,632,228 05	
On account of Patent Fees	6,407 60	
On account of Post-Office Department	893,364 58	
On account of Transfers	200,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	7,961 18	
Loans	2,435,427 84—	5,174,429 24
Payments		$7,264,569 82
Treasury Drafts	5,298,184 21	
Post-office do	711,345 13—	6,009,529 34
Nov. 30, 1860, balance		$1,255,040 48
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts	$2,578,033 99	
By receipts during the month	1,276,940 47—	$3,854,974 46
To payments		1,719,976 44
Balance		$2,134,998 02
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$40,700 80
To Payments		2,280 00
Balance		$38,420 80
By Receipts for Customs in Nov. 1860.		$1,632,228 05
By Receipts for Customs in Nov. 1859.		2,147,278 37
Decrease in Nov. 1860		$515,050 32
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$122,782 35
By Coin Received during the Month	$1,540,125 73	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month	120,022 80—	$1,660,148 53
Total		$1,782,930 88
To Payments in Coin	$1,373,284 67	
To Payments in Fine Bars	92,942 34—	1,466,227 01
Balance		$316,703 87
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$3,430,459 30	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	201,441 32—	$3,631,900 62
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	$115,262 55	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	280,283 31—	$395,545 86
Total		$4,027 446 48
Less due Depositors		140,278 39
Balance		$3,887,168 09

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$1,368,280	$1,668,473	$1,202,031
Thrown on Market	1,368,260	1,440,704	530,908
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$55,670,909	$104,395,718	$96,317,379
Thrown on Market	63,497,756	103,579,741	85,000,799

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	WAREHOUSED. Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	WITHDRAWN. Value.
Mf. of Wool	482	$172,241	983	$148,621	28	$7,360
Mf. of Cot'n	377	62,361	1,803	292,082	19	3,461
Mf. of Silk	265	171,848	108	63,775	2	790
Mf. of Flax	549	66,480	761	148,218	12	2,336
Miscellan's	154	43,412	1,313	32,993	2	619
Total	1,827	$516,342	4,968	$685,689	63	$14,566
		685,689				516,342
Total entered		$1,202,931	Total marketed			$530,908

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 26,786 bbls. Flour, 82 bbls. Corn Meal, 71,588 bushels Wheat, 19,-336 bushels Corn, 480 bushels Barley, 3,503 bushels Oats, 2,932 pkgs. Provisions, and 379 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is quiet; yet quoted steady. Sales, 1,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed, and prices are lower to-day. The demand is very moderate. Sales, 9,200 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 75@$4 90; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 25@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 75	@	$4 90
Extra State	5 00	@	5 20
Superfine Western	4 70	@	4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 00	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@	5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 25	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 45
Extra Genesee	5 60	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@	7 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 950 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 00 ℘ bbl.; 280 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have declined,—the market closing heavily. Sales 52,000 bushels, including white Western, at $1 30@$1 32; amber do. at $1 25; red do. at $1 22@$1 23; Milwaukee Club at $1 12@$1 15, chiefly within the range; Chicago and Racine Spring, $1 08@$1 10; red State at $1 19; and white Kentucky at $1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is in more request at about former rates. Sales 70,000 bushels, at 65c.@65½c., mainly at 65c. for mixed Western, and at 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 70c. per bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at about previous rates; sales 6,500 bushels, including Canada West, on private terms, and State, part at 70c. ℘ bushel. Oats rule quiet, yet firm, including Canada, at 37½c.@38½c.; Western, at 37c.@38c., and State at 38c.@39c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 800 bales North River, at 80c.@85c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, but at lower prices; sales 570 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $11 50@$11 75 ℘ bbl. No important movements in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is in request, but at drooping prices; sales 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¼c., chiefly within the range, ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand, and is steady; sales 290 bbls., in lots, at $9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 19c.@19½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners claim higher rates to-day. Engagements, however, have been rather limited. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 11½c.@12d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s.; and Hops ¾d. ℘ ℔. For Glasgow, Flour, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℘ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ℘ ℔. For Bristol, Flour, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

MEATS.

No important changes have occurred in this line. The large consumption of Turkeys has restricted the demand.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔	8	@	8½
Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔	13	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	8	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔	5	@	8
Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Lamb, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ ℔	11	@	14
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ ℔	8	@	12
Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ℘ ℔	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔	10	@	—
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℘ ℔	4	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Bacon, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Hams, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	11	@	12
Tongues, each	50	@	75
Lard, ℘ ℔	13½	@	14½
Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔	13	@	13½
Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ℘ ℔	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The inquiry has been good, especially for Turkeys, which have been quite plenty. The range of prices to-day is essentially the same as last Tuesday.

Chickens, ℘ ℔	12	@	16
Fowls, ℘ pair	75	@	1 25
Fowls, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	12	@	16
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair	50	@	1 25
Geese, ℘ ℔	9	@	12
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Partridges, ℘ pair	87	@	1 00
Pigeons, ℘ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Pigeons, flight, ℘ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Quails, ℘ pair	37	@	62½
Snipe, ℘ dozen	1 75	@	2 50
Squirrels, each	5	@	8
Venison, ℘ ℔	10	@	15
Woodcock, ℘ pair	75	@	87

FISH.

A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at our quotations:

Blackfish, ℘ ℔	7	@	8
Catfish, ℘ ℔	8	@	—
Codfish, ℘ ℔	—	@	6
Eels, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Frost Fish, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Haddock, ℘ ℔	—	@	6
Halibut, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Perch, ℘ ℔	8	@	12
Pickerel, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Striped Bass, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
White Fish, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@	1 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Clams, ℘ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℘ doz	87	@	1 25
Crabs, hard, ℘ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔	15	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔	5	@	—
Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔	5	@	6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Herring, pickled, ℘ doz	10	@	15

VEGETABLES

Have been in fair request, generally, at uniform rates.

Beans, Lima, shelled, ℘ quart	37	@	44
Beets, ℘ bunch	5	@	—
Cabbage, ℘ head	4	@	7
Cabbage, Red	5	@	9
Carrots, ℘ bunch	4	@	5
Cranberries, ℘ quart	12	@	18
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	25
Celery, ℘ bunch	8	@	12
Garlic, ℘ bunch	10	@	12
Leeks, ℘ bunch	5	@	6
Onions, ℘ quart	5	@	10
Parsley, ℘ bunch	3	@	4
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	4	@	6
Peppers, ℘ dozen	8	@	12
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	10	@	14
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ half peck	15	@	20
Salad, ℘ head	2	@	3
Spinach, ℘ half peck	8	@	10
Tomatoes, ℘ quart	6	@	10
Turnips, ℘ half peck	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Trade has been rather tame. Apples have been most sought after; the supply is large and the assortment good.

Apples, ℘ peck	25	@	62½
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	10	@	15
Citron, ℘ dozen	50	@	1 25
Citron, preserved	25	@	—
Dates, ℘ ℔	8	@	—
Figs, ℘ ℔	8	@	10
Grapes, hot-house, ℘ ℔	50	@	75
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	10	@	15
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	8	@	10
Lemons, ℘ dozen	25	@	50
Oranges, ℘ dozen	25	@	62½
Pears, ℘ quart	15	@	31
Pears, cooking, ℘ half peck	15	@	25
Quinces, ℘ 100	1 00	@	2 50
Raisins, ℘ ℔	10	@	12
Wintergreen Berries, ℘ half peck	50	@	62½

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are moderately inquired for. Eggs and Honey remain as last noticed.

Butter, State, ℘ ℔	16	@	24
Butter, Orange County	25	@	27
Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔	15	@	21
Cheese, ℘ ℔	10	@	13
Cheese, English, ℘ ℔	18	@	—
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Honey, ℘ ℔	12	@	28
Honey, ℘ bottle	25	@	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

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PERSONAL

THE ELDERLY GENTLEMAN WHO called at Mr. Fred. R. West's office a few days ago, can see the person he was inquiring for by calling at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WHILE GOING FROM NO. 15 BREVOORT-place through Broadway to 9th-st., to 4th-av., to the New-Haven Dépôt, or in the cars from the dépôt to 10th-st., through 10th-st. to Jefferson Market, and back to No. 15 Brevoort-place, a child's CORAL NECKLACE. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 15 Brevoort-place.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, THREE BILLS of $10 each, on the National Bank, from No. 38 Wall-st., to No. 24 William-st., Room No. 2, where the finder will be suitably rewarded.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, 1860.

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Saturday) Morning, in ample time for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—The Jewess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Prodigal Son—A Regular Fix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

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INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fear of secession, our correspondent telegraphs, was not so strong yesterday at the Federal Capital as it had been previously. Many of the Southern members of Congress who have arrived, have brought their families, which is considered as indication that they intend to remain. Among the arrivals yesterday was Mr. Breckinridge, and his rooms last night were crowded with visitors, anxious to hear his views relative to the present crisis. He talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance and compromise. The opinion appears to be pretty generally received that early in the session, before the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, the leading Republicans in Congress will bring forward some measure calculated to reassure the South, which, if it will not prevent the secession of South Carolina, will at least prevent any other State from following her. Indeed, it is asserted that a compromise measure is actually in the course of preparation, which will cover the entire sectional issue, and leave no State the shadow of an excuse for wishing to leave the Union. It is now stated that Secretary Cobb will not resign his position in the Cabinet until after the assembling of Congress and the delivery of the President's Message. It is expected that Messrs. Cobb, Floyd and Thompson, will then issue a manifesto disclaiming the sentiments of that document, and that this will lead to a rupture with the President and other members of the Cabinet. Nothing of special interest is telegraphed from South Carolina. The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant. In the Georgia Legislature, on Thursday, a debate took place on the bill to protect the rights of the citizens of the State, which called out strong Union sentiments from several members, and quite a scene of commotion ensued. The debate was finally postponed. Yesterday, the Legislature chose Presidential electors. The Breckinridge ticket received 173 votes, the Bell ticket 54, and the Douglas ticket 8—about 70 members not voting. We publish this morning a variety of correspondence and newspaper extracts bearing on the subject of secession, which will be found highly interesting. Among the latter will be noticed the views of Mr. Thurlow Weed.

Through the State Department at Washington we receive a confirmation of a rumor which prevailed in London previous to the sailing of the last steamer from Liverpool, to the effect that a treaty of peace between the Allies and China had been signed at Peking. The rumor, coming from Paris, was doubted at the British capital, but it now seems that it was true. Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, has given an account of the transaction, in a dispatch which reached here by the *Arabia*. The combined forces had advanced to within twelve miles of Peking before the Chinese Emperor would consent to affix his signature to the treaty, but he finally concluded to do so.

We have received our correspondence from the Mexican capital to the 17th inst., and are thus enabled to lay before our readers a perfectly reliable statement of the condition of affairs in Mexico up to that date. The reports which have previously reached us by telegraph from New-Orleans, relative to the operations of the Liberals at Guadalajara and in the vicinity of the capital, it will be seen are fully corroborated. Our correspondent expresses no doubt that the country will be in the full possession of the Liberals in a very short time, though the Church Party, with Miramon as their tool, are improving the present, and probably only opportunity, to prepare for them a long list of harassing reclamations from foreign countries, as a somewhat peremptory reminder of the dynasty which has gone before. The report of the robbery of the English Consulate is fully confirmed, and a full account of the circumstances attending the transaction is given in our correspondent's letter. An important circular has been issued by the Minister of Justice of the Juarez Government, accompanying a communication from the Bishop of Linares, which indicates a willingness on the part of a portion of the clergy to conform to the Laws of Reform, and those nationalizing the Church property. We give a full translation of the document.

By way of Havana we have received advices from Caraccas, Venezuela, to the 6th of November. The Government troops have gained further successes over the factionists, and civil war may now be regarded as almost at an end in the Republic. The Province of Camana, in which disturbances had been most rife, is now at peace, and Mosabas and his bands of desperadoes have been driven from Barcelona.

By the steamship *Karnak*, at this port, we have later news from the Bahamas. In the case of the American ship *Liberty*, the Vice-Admiralty Court at Nassau had decreed that a salvage remuneration of $20,000 be paid to the salvors, that the value of hay taken by the *Rhoda* be deducted, and that each party pay their own costs and one half of the expenses. There is no other news of interest.

We have received files of Falmouth, Jamaica, papers, to the 6th of November. They contain nothing new.

The Supervisors met yesterday, and filled vacancies in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, and passed a resolution calling upon those who acted as inspectors and canvassers at the last election, but have not qualified, to appear before the Clerk of the Board, on Monday next, and qualify. In the Board of Councilmen, $3,500 was appropriated for purchasing a steam fire-engine for Hose Company No. 57.

At the dinner of St. Andrew's Society, at the St Nicholas Hotel, last evening, about one hundred gentlemen partook of a bountiful repast, listened to speeches from Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Dr. Beales, Henry Hogues, Jas. T. Soutter, Adam Norrie, Rev. John Thompson, British Consul Archibald, and others, and had a good time generally.

Hon. Charles Sumner delivered an address, last evening, to an immense audience, in the Cooper Institute, on the *Life and Character of Lafayette*. The aim of the discourse was, to prove that Lafayette was uncompromisingly hostile to the system of African Slavery.

The argument in the Ninth-avenue Railroad injunction case, was yesterday commenced at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Hogeboom, and is still pending.

The Stock Market was generally tame yesterday, closing with a steadier demand—New-York Central, 75, Erie, 29. The Money Market without alteration from Wednesday; Exchange firmer, at 104@105 for Bank and Bankers'.

A light business was transacted in Flour and Wheat at lower prices. Corn was in good demand and was steady. Provisions, Whisky, Hay, and Malaga Raisins attracted more attention. Cotton was quiet, as were also Groceries, Tallow, Fish, Oils, Naval Stores, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Spices and Tobacco. Hops and Seeds were less sought after. Shipowners claimed higher rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain.

The President and Disunion.

Some weeks ago, when the special policy of the Disunionists was to dispel all fears of a collision with the General Government, the Charleston *Mercury* declared, as if by authority, that no such danger would be incurred if the final step were only taken before the 4th of March. "*We know what we say*," significantly added this leading organ of the Disunion party.

It now holds a different language. It has either discovered its mistake, or else all occasion for hypocrisy on the subject has passed. The *Mercury* has now discovered that "Mr. Buchanan voted for the Force bill of 1832, passed by Congress, at the instigation of Gen. Jackson, to put down Nullification in South Carolina." It suddenly remembers that he is an old Federalist,—and inclined, therefore, to uphold, both in theory and practice, a strong Government. He is expected to denounce secession, and to call upon Congress for means to put it down. And the *Mercury*, abandoning utterly the language of confiding trust and reliance with which it entered upon this contest, thus flings defiance in the teeth of Mr. Buchanan and the General Government at Washington:

> "*We certainly deprecate war with the Northern people through the General Government; but Mr. Buchanan may be assured that the first attempt, in any form, to coerce South Carolina into submission to a Government she has thrown off, will be considered war. He may call it by what name he pleases, but the sword will then be the final and only arbiter between us.* All hopes (if he has any) of a readjustment of the relations between the two sections of the Union under one Government, will have ended, and ended forever. He is totally mistaken in supposing "that South Carolina wishes to enter into a conflict with him." Not a State in the Union, we believe, has had more confidence in his administration, than South Carolina. Our people will reluctantly realize the fact, that he will place his Administration in the van of the Abolition Party of the North, to compel, by force of arms, a submission by the South to their authority. But when they do realize it, they will also realize how utterly hopeless, how desperately fatal, must be the continuance of any further union with the people of the North. Nor do the people of South Carolina desire, by the shedding of blood, 'to drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.' If such was our purpose, we could inforce it any morning of the week. The forts in our bay are within sight of Charleston. *But if he chooses to begin the game of bloodshedding, we shall not decline it, for we know as well as he does that it will 'drag the other States into the movement of dissolution.'* Whilst the Banks of the North are crashing around him, and bankruptcy sits in the Capitol, the sword will be a fitting accompaniment to the villainies and tyrannies which have produced the present calamitous state of things. *We are ready.*"

This, certainly, is not pleasant or comforting language. We deplore it, and the spirit which prompts it, and the occurrence of anything which can give a shadow of pretext for using it. But we should only aggravate the evil by speaking of it in terms which find no warrant in fact or in reason. If South Carolina is determined upon secession, she should make the plunge with her eyes open. She must face all the consequences,—and *among them all, the most unquestionable is War.* Not that we wish it,—not that thousands and tens of thousands of good men among us would not weep the bitterest tears they ever shed in their lives, over so dismal, so dreadful a prospect. But there is no possibility of escaping it. We cannot permit secession if we would. It is possible, indeed, that if the South should see fit to bring this matter forward in proper form, asking such an amendment of the Constitution as would permit their withdrawal, the other States which are parties to the compact, might assent. But South Carolina scorns all such suggestions. She disdains to consult her sisters in the Confederacy. She seems resolved to act her own will and pleasure,—to shuffle off of her own volition the duties and obligations which she solemnly assumed upon joining the Union, and leave debts, treaty engagements, all the burdens and all the duties of the national Confederacy, to be discharged by those who will not join her in their repudiation! And she is astonished and indignant that any one should object to such a proceeding.

If the Federal Government were to assent to anything of this sort, it would simply commit suicide. It would sever, by that act, every bond that holds the Union together, and release every State from all obligation to obey the Constitution, or meet the engagements which have been entered into with individuals or foreign nations, by virtue of its provisions. The thing is not to be thought of, for an instant. It cost a seven years' war to create this nation,—and as it has grown more and more valuable from that day to this, its preservation is worth a much higher price. And, with every wish to avoid anything that may sound like menace, we must warn the South to rest assured that that price will be paid; and they must take this fact into the account in their estimates and schemes of secession.

Mr. Buchanan's path, as President of the United States, is perfectly plain and straight before him. He cannot miss it, or swerve from it, if he desired. If he were at heart in favor of secession, (as we do not believe he is,) so long as he has any regard for his oath of office, his personal character and the verdict of impartial history, he can do nothing less than to exert all the power that may be placed in his hands to defeat and suppress it. He has solemnly sworn that he will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,"—and while that Constitution stands unchanged, there is no power on earth that can release him from that obligation.

We commend the wisdom of South Carolina in not meddling with "the forts" which stand "within sight of Charleston." We trust she will not find it necessary, even to the prosecution of the purpose upon which she has set her heart, to disturb the Federal authorities now in possession of them. This, at all events, we hope she will make the very last step in that arduous march towards independence, the cost of which she seems as yet to have made very little effort to estimate. Let her do everything else before she resolves upon that. For that is the act,—and almost the only act,—which the Federal Government cannot by any possibility suffer to pass without peremptory and decisive challenge. Anything else the Government may overlook; and we trust it will go to the very extreme of forbearance and conciliation,—that it will afford the longest time possible for reflection on the part of the State and of the South,—and that South Carolina also will ponder well the consequences before she takes that final step which cannot be retraced.

A Mexican Forced Loan.

The support so long furnished the Clerical Party in Mexico by the British Government is producing its natural fruits. The intrigues of Mr. Otway, the English resident, for more than eighteen months sustained the factions of Zuloaga and Miramon at the capital against the most strenuous attacks of the Liberals; while the refusal of the Legation at all times to recognize the Juarez Government has given great additional moral power to the reactionary party. The civil contest has thus been protracted far beyond what would have been its natural term. There is every reason to believe that had England joined the United States in its acknowledgment of the constitutional *régime*, the war would have been brought to a close six months ago; and Mexico by this time would have been started on a career of civil, social and industrial regeneration.

Because this course was not adopted, Great Britain is at this moment the largest sufferer, Mexico itself excepted. A few weeks ago a heavy conducta, amounting very nearly to a million of dollars, was stolen by Degollado, the Liberal—in fact, too liberal chief. The most of this momentous bulk of money belonged to English subjects, and its loss is at this moment felt in the commercial circles of London. And to-day we have confirmation of a rumor that the English flag has been violated in the capital itself; the English Consulate broken open by soldiers of the Church Party, by the orders of the Conservative Government, and a million of dollars, destined for English creditors, carried off in open daylight. Yet has not John Bull any rational right to complain. The system of forced loans, at which his representative notoriously connived, and from which English residents were serious losers, was quite as daring and illegal an act of robbery as the theft of Degollado, or this more high-handed stroke of Miramon. The foreigner, with the grasp of arbitrary power at his throat, was bidden to surrender his money or his liberty. And when, being an Englishman, he appealed to the resident English Minister for protection, it was denied; when he carried his complaints to Downing-street he was refused a hearing; and Mr. Otway was only recalled at his own desire, and received the diplomatic promotion, which is the official acknowledgment of satisfactory service. It is barely possible that the English Government may now see the irregularity and atrocity of forced loans in the flood of light the rival Mexican factions have just flung upon them.

The Last of Lamoriciere.

The famous old story of Mr. John Wilkes and his female admirer has been fairly surpassed by the reception accorded in Paris to Gen. De Lamoriciere, by the partisans of his Holiness the Pope. When Mr. Wilkes' ardent friend was entreated to admit, that whatever the other merits of her idol might be, he did at least and most unquestionably squint, she indignantly replied, that "Mr. Wilkes squinted, to be sure; but that he squinted no more than a gentleman and a man of honor ought to squint." In like manner, only in a more intense rapture of single-minded devotion, the good Romanist partisans of Henry V. and Pius IX., in the Faubourg St. Germain, now maintain that, if Gen. De Lamoriciere has been beaten in Italy, he has been beaten no more than a great captain and a hero ought to be.

To the general mind of mankind, the history of the ex-Republican commander's Italian career appears in anything but a brilliant and impressive light. To most of us, unsophisticated observers of the passing time, the Papal service of De Lamoriciere must seem to have begun in selfishness, desperation or recreancy, only to end in ignominious defeat. The cruelest thing which Sydney Smith could say of a young author was, that his poems were destined to be praised in the London *Athenæum*, and to go to the trunkmakers. The thing most just to be said of De Lamoriciere is, that it has been his destiny to be praised by the Pope, and cordially thrashed by the Sardinians. The *Faubourg St. Germain*, however, finds a new version of his brief Roman record, and welcomes him back to Paris, not as a martyr, which might be intelligible, even if it were contemptible, but as a conqueror and a victor. He is hailed as the "soldier of Castel Fidardo," from which now classic spot he rode away with his Irishmen at his heels, after a few hours of bewildered rally against the Italian army, and as the "hero of Ancona," which place he surrendered after a few hours' bombardment, to the fleet of Admiral Persano. So marvelous are the aberrations of mortal passion!

Possibly it may be worth our while to reflect for a moment, in this crisis of national excitement at home, the result mainly of long-continued partisan conflicts, upon these extravagances of partisan absurdity over the seas. We can hardly "change the names and say the story fits at home," for it would not be fair to charge upon American partisanship so senseless an inversion of the force of facts as this which French legitimacy has brought about in the fury of its dying spasms. But we may discern in the spirit of this frantic travesty the same temper, in quality, if not in calibre, with that which has been to ourselves the "spring of woes unnumbered." Another lesson, too, our orators at least, may learn from the last Italian exploits of the luckless Frenchman. Cæsar, when his bulletins bore the news of victory to Rome, was content to tell the story of a great campaign in three words. "I came, I saw, I conquered," sufficed the conqueror of Pharsalia and the master of Asia Minor. De Lamoriciere, narrating the magnificent operations which began with drilling drunken Irish recruits on the Campagna, and ended with a "battle of the spurs" on the Adriatic coast, consumes fifteen columns of a Paris journal, *L'ami de la Religion*. So true is it that brevity is the soul not of wit only, but often of truth and worth as well.

Croton Water.—The annual examination of the Croton Aqueduct commences on Tuesday, when the supply will be cut off, and the City must depend for a few days on what is already in the reservoirs. As the supply is unusually low this season, there is absolute necessity for unusual care in the prevention of waste and needless consumption. The Board appeal to the public to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

South and North—Retaliatory Laws.

The Legislature of Georgia devoted its session, yesterday, to the consideration of a bill, attaching a fine of $2,000 to the sale of "a bale of cotton or a barrel of apples," to anybody at the North. The proposition is reported to have occasioned a vehement debate, in which the line between the Secessionists and the Unionists was distinctly drawn.

We are glad to see the measure brought forward at this early stage of the disunion movement, and we should not be at all sorry to see it adopted. The Southern Secessionists rely, with great confidence, on their ability to coerce the North by non-intercourse, into acquiescence in their views and purposes. It will be much better for all parties that they make the experiment before secession, than after it,—for its consequences, if the experiment should unhappily fail, can be much more easily remedied. One of the best things that could possibly happen,—the best, perhaps, for both parties,—would be a year's trial of the non-intercourse policy. If it succeeded, then the South could think of secession. If it failed, they would be more reconciled to their position within the Union.

But aside from this, such a policy as that proposed lacks all provocation on the part of the leading commercial centres at the North—upon which it would mainly take effect—and must therefore excite an indignation proportioned to its gross injustice. This feeling will in due time prompt retaliatory measures. Whatever may be said of the North as a whole, its great commercial cities have been in all extremities submissive even to the extra-constitutional demands of the Southern States,—and it can scarcely be expected that they will forever submit to these passionate and vindictive displays of inconsiderate feeling; or persist in refraining from legislation, the commercial results of which must be simply destructive to the South.

It is not easy to understand that state of mind which leads Southern men to suppose that they can possibly withhold from market, without injury and ruin to themselves, the great staple of their agriculture, on which they depend for everything necessary for their own consumption. Their necessity to sell is ten times as great as ours to buy, and if they were to accomplish, what seems to be the principal dream of their lives,—destruction of all trade with the North and the sale of their cotton to England alone,—they would simply place themselves at the mercy of a single purchaser, who, in the absence of competition, could, and of course would, dictate his own terms. It will indeed be a sad day for the planters when Manchester is rid of the company of Lowell and Philadelphia at the brokers' table.

The same remark applies to other Southern staples. There is so little, in truth, which the South offers which is indispensable to the North, or which it cannot obtain in other quarters, that no positively hostile legislation is needed in the Northern States to rebut these explosions of Southern folly and malignity. But if the manifold products of Northern mines, forests and workshops were to be placed under restrictions and penalties similar to those proposed in this Georgian law, the condition of the seceding States would indeed be deplorable. They would find by sorry experience that sudden political independence does not necessarily carry with it sudden industrial and commercial independence; and that the currents of trade are not to be diverted with impunity by arbitrary legislation. A long period of helplessness at a time when, if ever, energetic competition with a progressive North would be demanded by sectional pride and interest, would be the inevitable result.

If, therefore, any portion of the South is bent upon disunion, every consideration of policy bids it abstain from all preliminary legislation of this vindictive and suicidal kind. It has everything to gain by maintaining amicable relations with the North; all manner of hazards to incur from provoking angry and resentful feelings. If at its exodus, it attempts to destroy Northern commerce, pursue and persecute Northern citizens, repudiate its debts to Northern traders, and discriminate generally to the disadvantage of Northern men and interests, it may provoke corresponding measures at a crisis when it is least able to contend with them.

It is not to be forgotten, that with the severance of the Union, the thousand inducements to political forbearance which have heretofore governed the great Northern majority must cease to exist. The South has only to destroy the additional inducements offered by commercial self-interest and commercial intercourse, to create a breach, which no subsequent penitence and attempted reparation can entirely close. And in the conflict between hostile legislation at the North and the South there is no occasion to question the issue. It will be a contest between an armed and stalwart giant, and an infant that has not yet learned to go alone.

Should be Sent Up for a Short Term.—The Prison Discipline Association now holding its sessions in this City might make a profitable adjournment to the cells and corridors of Sing Sing. It is well known that ever since the abolition of the lash, through the charitable efforts of the Society, punishments have been substituted greatly exceeding in cruelty and absolute brutality the most savage use of the whip; and, notwithstanding that for the last six years public attention has been called to these inquisitorial contrivances, they still obtain in all our State Prisons. To the extreme suffering inflicted by these engines recent and painful testimony has been borne by Mr. Theodore Tilton and Mr. George Matsell.

The Discipline Society is certainly open to observation for not having given the earnest and urgent attention to this subject which it unquestionably demands. Had the shower bath, the yoke, the helmet, and the other diabolical tortures administered by irresponsible subordinates at Sing Sing been attacked with that philanthropic dash and energy which routed and extinguished the cat-o'-nine tails, they would no doubt have disappeared years ago, to the relief of hundreds of agonized and maddened victims. To have made the lash indeed give way to such substitutes, should be a subject of sincere contrition to the Society, calling for the very earliest reparation. It would clearly be far better to restore the whipping-post than to retain the bath. The change might not suit the sentimental; but there is a distinction between sentiment and beneficence, to be noted to edification.

To the efforts of Associations such as that we are alluding to, the benevolent can hardly look for immediately valuable results. The whole science of judicial punishment is still in its infancy. It will remain so until statistics, the necessary forerunner of all safe reforms, have investigated the mental, moral, and physical results of incarceration; its tendency for instance to produce insanity; its efficacy as a moral reagent; its influence on the longevity of the imprisoned. These important questions are attracting the study of observers in all parts of the world, and in time will be presented in the undisputable formula of statistical tables. It may then be ascertained whether any existing form of punishment by confinement be worth preserving, or whether it is not the duty of a Christian Government to replace it by a system of penal colonization. To the latter conviction the minds of many intelligent men are already carried strongly. The utmost these well-meaning organizations can do in the meantime, is to collate facts, figures and experience, diligently; and incessantly strive for the mitigation of the minor miseries of the prison. A visit to Sing Sing might, we repeat, aid the last-mentioned object.

The Chiriqui Expedition.—It is reported, from Washington, that the Chiriqui survey is a success, and that a practicable railroad route has been discovered across the Isthmus between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce. This does not tally with our accounts from Panama, where a very different impression appears to have prevailed. There seems to be, however, no reason to doubt that Lieut. Morton did discover a pass in the mountains, but whether it will ever be made available for the purposes of railway communication between the two oceans is a point that time only can determine. There is at present very little apparent probability of the execution of so costly an undertaking.

But whether this Chiriqui Expedition is successful or the contrary, it does not reflect any great credit on the Administration, as some journals in its interest are disposed to represent. The public do not forget that, to execute this survey, very grave interests on the Isthmus of Panama were neglected, and Americans were compelled to solicit British aid for the protection of their persons and property. The survey of this railroad route may be an important matter to the few parties immediately interested, but its importance was hardly sufficient to warrant the withdrawal from Panama of the only American man-of-war in that harbor at a period of imminent peril.

Southern Debtors.—The pains taken to assure the commercial public that Southern merchants intend to pay their debts, are superfluous. Any buyer, of sound credit originally, of ordinary honesty, and present ability, will find nothing in the present relations of the two sections to dissuade him from an honorable fulfilment of his obligations. The dishonest may, of course, plead the political crisis as a reason for withholding payment; but were this pretext wanting, another would doubtless have been found, and the result would have been precisely the same. The Southern States, of course, share in the embarrassment which the actual panic communicates to all the States. Doubtless, in the shortness of its crops, and the fact that they have not reached the market, the South is still more severely cramped than either the North or the Northwest. But these causes are temporary; and as they disappear, Southern remittances, we venture to predict, will come forward with their usual promptness. No more damaging aspersion could be cast upon the South, by even the malicious ingenuity of Abolitionism, than to charge its merchants as a class with the design to defraud their private creditors, under pretence of public wrongs.

A Hint for the Police.—In several places on Broadway the sidewalk is completely occupied by materials for new buildings, or has been taken up for the construction of vaults. This compels pedestrians to go out into the open street, and take their chances of safety among the omnibuses, carriages and carts by which Broadway is always crowded. No one can fail to have remarked the extreme inconvenience to which ladies as well as gentlemen are thus exposed.

There is a very simple remedy for this evil which builders of new houses should be compelled to apply. A plain *hand rail* should be extended along the street, securing room for persons to walk in single file,—if the space is too narrow for more,—and shutting them off from the passing vehicles. A very few dollars thus expended would secure very great additional comfort to pedestrians in Broadway, especially in muddy weather.

Amusements.

Winter Garden—Mr. Edwin Booth as "Richelieu."—Surprises, in the dramatic world, now-a-days, rarely occur. Mr. Barry Cornwall and others have told us into what a state of surprise the dramatic world of London was thrown, many years ago, when, on that memorable cold Winter's night, at Drury Lane, Edmund Kean made his first triumph, in the character of *Shylock*. There have been surprises since in England and in this country. We were surprised here, many years ago, by Miss Cushman; later, by Miss Heron, as *Camille*, and by others, in a lesser degree, whom we need not name. The surprise of last night was equal to the best of these—not including Edmund Kean, as we only take his victory on the credit of his biographer and from contemporary criticism.

Last night Mr. Edwin Booth appeared in the character of *Richelieu*, in Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's play of that name. The house was well filled, but but was not crowded. We predict, however, thronged houses, henceforth, every night that Mr. Booth repeats this personation.

For our own part, we went in expectation of witnessing a very meritorious performance, and to the close of the first act our anticipations were not disturbed. But from the second act, and thence onward, we were swept along, like the rest of the audience, in a mingled current of surprise, admiration and astonishment. The part of *Richelieu* has always been held to be one of the greatest that Mr. Macready ever personated (it was written for him), but we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Booth fully equals that eminent tragedian, and if our assertion is challenged, we will reply that he surpasses him. As for other actors, they are, in sporting language, "nowhere." Gradually rising in grandeur, as the play proceeded, Mr. Booth, at the close of the fourth act, on being called before the curtain, not only received the applause of the electrified audience, but, unable to restrain themselves, they broke into loud and long articulated "Bravos."

Of the rest of the characters, we may say that they were respectable. Further than that we cannot indorse them. But Mr. Booth alone might fill a theatre twice as large as the Winter Garden, for many nights in succession, in the part of *Richelieu*.

Slavers under Arrest.

The following is a list of the vessels which have been seized in this port, on suspicion of being bound on a slave voyage on the Coast of Africa, with the proofs of guilt on board:

Bark *Ardennis*, Capt. Pelletier, seized on the Coast; waiting trial. Capt. Pelletier is reported to have recently landed a cargo of Africans in Cuba.

Bark *Cora*, seized here; waiting a trial.

Bark *Josephine*, Capt. Carter, seized here, waiting trial.

Brig *Charlotte E. Tay*, seized here, waiting trial.

Bark *Kate*, Capt. Otto, waiting decision by Judge Betts.

Bark *Weather Guage*, Capt. Mitchell, seized here, to be tried next week.

Brig *Thomas Achorn*, seized on the Coast, waiting trial.

Bark *Falmouth*, seized on the Coast, waiting trial.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of the Rumor of a Treaty of Peace Between the Allies and China.

The Campaign Against the Indians in New-Mexico—The Chiriqui Expedition—The Late Peruvian Minister, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

Interesting intelligence has been received at the Indian Office, from New-Mexico. The volunteers have been quite successful in the Navajo Campaign, killing many Indians and taking a large amount of stock and some prisoners. The Peublo Indians, who went out with the volunteers, had returned, bringing a number of horses, sheep and prisoners. They also killed some Navajoes. They left the volunteers at the mouth of the cañon of Chellan, where they were collecting the corn from the fields of the retreating Navajoes, and their purpose is to remain there as long as they can subsist themselves. The regular troops have also made some active scouts.

The Administration instructed Gov. Rencher not to call out volunteers, and now the Department of State directs an indictment of all the parties concerned in the movement, which was gotten up for the protection of the people. Col. Fauntleroy refused the volunteers ammunition, and great indignation was expressed. There is much ill-feeling between Gov. Rencher and the people of New-Mexico.

The Secretary of the Navy received the officers of the Chiriqui survey officially to-day, and expressed great pleasure at the satisfactory manner in which they had completed their work. Preliminary reports were given in, and orders were issued for the preparation of charts and maps. A room has been assigned for this work, which is now regarded by everyone as of the highest importance.

The diplomatic corps are quite incensed at the vulgar attack on Señor Zegarra, late Peruvian Minister, by the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, particularly as Mr. Zegarra is making preparation to leave for Peru by the steamer of the 11th of January, his property being already offered for sale. Mr. Clay, it appears, took time to dispose of his effects before leaving Lima.

Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Ward, stating that England and France have concluded a treaty with China. The combined forces had advanced to within twelve miles of Peking. The Emperor of China at first refused to attach his seal, but finally yielded to the demand.

Minister Harris writes that the glowing accounts of the Japanese Embassy of their reception by the Government and citizens of the United States had reached Yedo, occasioning great delight to the officials there.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $2,217,000, about two millions of which were on account of the loan, and the remainder from the customs. The payments for the week were $2,256,000, of which $1,621,000 was for the redemption of Treasury notes and the public debt, leaving subject to draft nearly three millions and a half.

The Customs receipts from Charleston have largely diminished, as compared with those of last year.

About six millions of the ten millions loan are paid in.

Lieut. Morton has just returned from the Chiriqui expedition, and the author of the report on the harbor defences of New-York will be ordered to the Superintendency of the Washington Aqueduct works.

The arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Scott is daily expected.

From the Home of the President Elect.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, quite a number of country people were in town, and paid their respects to the President elect.

The President elect feels greatly relieved by the prospect of a peaceable solution of the Kansas troubles.

Mr. Stephens' Union speech was read by Mr. Lincoln with great satisfaction. He is reported to have said that the best item of news he had received since the 6th of November was that of Mr. Stephens' election as delegate to the Georgia State Convention.

George G. Fogg, Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, was here yesterday, and had a long private interview with Mr. Lincoln.

Hon. Hugh White, ex-member of Congress from Saratoga District, reached here this morning. Having served simultaneously with Mr. Lincoln, he was heartily received as an old acquaintance.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 27th inst., has arrived.

Sugar was dull at 8¾ reals. The harvest was promising.

Freights were inactive.

Exchanges on London was at 13¾@14¼ ⅌ cent. premium, and Sight Drafts on New-York 3 ⅌ cent. premium.

The political intelligence from the United States had unsettled the Money market.

Railroad Disaster, Etc.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30.

The up-passenger train on the Jackson Railway was thrown off the track eighty miles above this city to-day. No lives were lost. The down freight train ran into a broken ridge, killing the conductor and engineer. The engine afterwards exploded.

Several bridges have been washed away by the recent rains, but efforts are making to forward passengers as usual.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Murder Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Nov. 30.

The decision in the extradition case of the fugitive slave and murderer, Jones, has been still further postponed for a few days. The court to-day was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Many colored people of both sexes assembled in and around the Court-house, ready to rescue the prisoner in case the Court decided to hand him over to the United States authorities.

Disasters on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 30.

Intelligence is received here of the loss of the schooner *Circassian*, on the White Shoals, Straits of Mackinac, in the late gale, with all on board.

The propeller *Ontonagon*, which arrived at Collingswood to-day, from Chicago, reports the propeller *Kenosha* at Mackinac. She has previously been reported ashore at the mouth of Georgian Bay.

The Brig Minnie Schiffer.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

The British Government, through the Consul at this port, has presented Capt. Wilson, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, with a valuable gold chronometer; Mr. Connaughton, the mate, with a telescope, and $10 to each of the crew; also a liberal compensation is made for the demurrage and subsistence of the crew and passengers of the *Connaught*.

The Palestine Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *Palestine* will leave this port for Liverpool *via* Londonderry, at about 2½ o'clock P. M., to-morrow. Dispatches for Europe to be forwarded by this opportunity will be received by Mr. Stokes, No. 7 Broad-street, New-York, to 1½ o'clock P. M. of the same day.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Friday, Nov. 30.

The brig *Crocus*, Capt. Herbert, of Gardiner, Me., has arrived in thirty days from Sombrero Island. She reports having experienced terrific gales. Two seamen were killed by falling from the mast, and another died on the voyage. The Captain's wife died at Sombrero.

Burning of the Steamer Kate French.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Nov. 30.

The steamer *Kate French*, bound from Louisville to the Arkansas River, was burned near Napoleon, Ark., on Wednesday night. Boat and cargo a total loss. No lives lost.

Later from Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 26.

Arrived steamer *Arizona*, from Brazos, on the 23d inst. She brings $132,000 in specie. Her news is unimportant.

Fire in a Stable.—The stable, No. 55 Ridge-street, owned by John Farrell, also took fire about 9 o'clock last evening. Little damage was done; insured.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Friday, Nov. 30.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving, the telegraph closed; consequently we were unable to forward the proceedings of the Burch case. The Court held an afternoon session only.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Beckwith, for the defence, read a letter, dated Chicago, Feb. 15, 1858, from Mr. Burch to Erastus Corning, giving information of Joseph Turner's illness, and stating that Mary, his wife, was in very bad health, weak, nervous, and unfit to attend her brother. The letter addressed Corning as "Dear Uncle."

In order to prevent the reading of other letters, the complainant's counsel admitted the following dates as Burch being in Chicago, Sept. 2 and Oct. 5, 1857; and at Syracuse, Sept. 7, 1857.

The following letters were then put in for the defence:

TO ERASTUS CORNING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1860.

MY DEAR UNCLE: I am in the deepest affliction. My wife has played false with me; she has committed an awful offense, which consigns her forever to hell. You must come here at once and take care of her. She may stay under my roof—but separate from me—until you have time to come here. David Stuart has debauched her repeatedly, and she confesses it. Oh! for God's sake, hurry out. Telegraph me when you will arrive. It seems as if I shall die before you arrive. Yours, ISAAC BURCH.

The envelope is marked "private—stop at Richmond House."

Another letter was written by Burch to J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, regarded as most important by the defence, from its contradictions by evidences and its unsupported charges. In it Burch justifies his course in sending Mrs. Burch away; gives various reasons why he had not given in the letter to Mr. Corning a full account of the gradation of her fall; then says, three years since Mary became acquainted with Stuart; soon thereafter your wife wrote her he was an unsafe man, and will have to do with you yet. Mary did not heed her. In the Summer of 1857 I saw Stuart and Mary together at parties; gently counseled her not to have anything to do with him. I never let pass an opportunity, when offered, whereby I could present to her knowledge, facts concerning his bad character, for the purpose of warning her against having anything to do with him. The financial disaster of '57 called me to Buffalo. At that time she confessed that Stuart pressed more fully upon her his seductive appliances, and on Oct. 14, '57, they had carnal intercourse;—from this time to the 24th of December, she confesses six or seven acts of adultery with him since May, '58; but says she had no connection with him for the last sixteen months. Constant notes passed between them, through the agency of the post, our servants and one vile fellow named Burrill, a friend of Stuart's. So bold had they become in the practice, that Mary says they had frequent connection by daylight and early hours in the evening, with the doors of the library, or parlor, or wherever it was, committed unfastened; their actions long since led the servants to say among themselves that Mrs. Burch was imprudent, although they protest they never suspected anything criminal. He warns the friends of Mrs. Burch that, although she may appear innocent, they must not trust her; says the springs of her nature are polluted; she has passed through a hardening process that seldom characterises the downfall of others; cites several instances of her faithlessness at Rye Beach, a few years since, where she carried on a most scandalous love affair with Isaac N. Arnold, of this city, which disgraced her with every person there; a love affair with Capt. Mack at Avon, four years ago. So far did they carry matters that Mack proposed to elope again at Sachem's Head. In the Summer of 1859, she had a flirtation with Mr. Tighe, which drew out the condemnation of all the guests of the house, and destroyed the peace of Mrs. Tighe.

The letter was very lengthy and repeats the charge that Mrs. Burch was making assignations with Boyd and Stuart at various times when the family were out, and concludes:

This whole matter I have ferreted out by the most difficult of all processes; by cross-examinations, affecting more knowledge than I possessed, and such other neutral and moral influences as I was enabled to bring to bear. I deem her the smartest woman for mischief he ever saw, and woefully depraved at heart. I have felt the sustaining power of God in the prosecution of this wonderful task I have had to perform; and in all the devious ways in which I have arrived at the final disclosure, I felt God ever worked with and through me.

The defence offered the evidence of Arnold and Mack, to prove the charges made in the letter were false. Opposition was made and the evidence ruled out. Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of proceedings, David Stuart appeared in Court for the first time. When Mrs. Burch entered they mutually recognized each other, in a friendly and unembarrassed manner.

David Stuart was the first witness. Witness deposed: Resided at Chicago since early in the Spring or Winter of 1856; am a lawyer; Mrs. Burch never in her life came to my office under any pretence whatever; was first introduced to Mrs. Burch in the Spring of 1856, at a party at the Tremont House, by her husband; Burch was an old acquaintance and friend of my father; I was engaged as solicitor in an important case of the Quincey, Burlington and Chicago Railroad; Burch was related closely intimately and financially with gentlemen connected with that road; being acquainted with some members of her family, I asked an introduction to her, and was introduced as the son of his old friend, Robert Stuart; the next time I saw Mrs. Burch was in June or July, 1856; was going Eastward with wife and family; Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Farnum, with their families, were on a lake steamer; introduced them to my family; we reached Buffalo early in the morning; I took Mrs. Farnam and Mrs. Burch to the dépôt; saw them off; the next occasion was at a party of Mrs. Farnam, or Judge Oakey's, uncertain which; Mr. and Mrs. Burch were present; saw her next, think, at the masquerade at Ramsey's; went with her, Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, and Jos. Turner; accompanied the same party home; I was with Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Farnam all the evening, until the company unmasked; cannot remember if I was at Springfield before that party; was there during the session of the Legislature that year; returned during the session once or twice to Chicago; the house of the Burches had been for a long time the only house in Chicago at which I visited frequently; was sick at the Tremont House from the latter part of February till the 15th of March; I was pretty ill; during all the time was abed; had a very severe attack of bilious fever; Mrs. Burch never, to my recollection, came to my room; she may have been there; was part of the time delirious; Mrs. Burch was kind and attentive during my illness; sent me many delicacies from the house through Mrs. Farnam, who, with her husband, visited daily my room; never was at Burch's house when a clock was received or unpacked; remember meeting Mrs. Burch at Mrs. Farnam's room, at the Tremont, when cards were played; remember hearing of Mrs. Farnam's party at the Tremont, but think I was absent and at Springfield at the time; my relations with Mr. Burch were intimate and familiar; have done business for him as his generalty; my impression is the first business I did for him individually was in the Spring of '58; had been doing professional business for the house long before September, 1857; was doing their business at the time of the panic; was in consultation daily with Burch at that time: can state a great many times when more I was at Burch's house: been there frequently than any of the witnesses has sworn; used to go in or out to dinner or tea, as I would to my sister's; constantly met Burch there; was the most intimate friend of the family, except probably Mr. Farnam; remember the night Mr. F. called; Mrs. Burch was indisposed, and not dressed for company; the door-bell rang, and the servant asked if Mrs. Burch would see company; I answered "no; she is out;" Mrs. Burch said laughingly, "Oh, you should not have said that;" the girl went to the door as soon as Mrs. Burch heard the voice, she said, "Oh, it's Mr. Farnam—I want to see him;" she jumped up, but before she got to the door, the girl returned; what the girl has stated is true; I was not in the house one hour that night; I remember the 14th of October, 1857; was in the United States Court that day, being engaged in the case of The People *vs.* Assay; left there with Mr. Carpenter; we went to the Fair together; we were there two or three hours; I returned to the Tremont, being engaged to dine with Mrs. Douglas; I dined there about three o'clock; John Brougham and others were there; I invited Mrs. Douglas to go to the theatre with me that evening; we went and occupied a private box; I did not see Mrs. Burch that day; if I did, it must have been on the streets; I know I had no interview with her that day.

Q.—Did you on that day, or any other day, at any time or place, have any criminal or sexual intercourse with Mrs. Burch? A.—Never, so help me God, at any time or place on earth, or any act even approaching anything like it.

A file of the Chicago *Times* of 1857 was produced and identified.

Stuart's testimony resumed:

On the 14th of October the play of "Pocahontas" was performed, with two other pieces; think the first time after Mrs. Burch returned from the East was Christmas Day, when I went, accompanied by John Burrill, to deliver presents to Mrs. Burch; her daughter, Minnie Burch, was present when I gave the presents; remember having a conversation with Burrill about the report spread by Mary Spaulding, with regard to her seeing me take certain liberties with Mrs. Burch; think it was the Spring of 1857; I have no recollection of any circumstances that could have led to any such report or insinuation made by Miss Spaulding; when I heard of it from Burrill I was indignant and discontinued my visits in a degree, in consequence, for I didn't choose to have this lady's name associated with mine in any such manner; Mrs. Burch asked me, in the Fall of 1859, if I remembered taking a port-monnaie away from her, which might have given rise to it; I did not, on the 28th of November, 1859, meet Mr. and Mrs. Burch in the Court-house at Bates trial; I noticed that B. seemed distressed, and asked her what was the matter; she said she had something for me, and handed me a note; I put it in my pocket, and at my office read it; there was no turning round when she gave it to me; after reading it and finding it concerned his honor, my friend Burrill, as well as myself deemed it proper to show it to him; in the evening went to his house and showed him the letter and charged him to say nothing about it; had a conversation with Mrs. B. in regard to the letter the Friday succeeding; told me she wanted to speak to me about that dreadful letter she said she had written me; told her I did not desire to speak about it; had a reply nearly written which I wished her to read; I then walked with her, and she said she was sorry she had written; that Miss Spaulding had written her, saying the story was made up by Burrill and myself, and she had written under the influence of that letter; I reasoned to her to show the impossibility of Miss Spaulding's statement, and she became convinced; on my return home destroyed the letter; remember perfectly the occasion which Layton refers to about the grape-vines; I saw Summer shoots on the vine, and told her the gardener didn't know his business, and showed her how to pull them off; heard nothing about it since till I read his evidence; there is no truth in it: no never spoke to me in his life; remember Joseph Turner's illness; Burch told me of it; asked if I could be of service by setting up; he said not that night, as persons were engaged, but other nights he should thank me; Mr. Burrill asked me to go next night at Burch's request; I went, and was there nearly every night till he died; have read Fanny Burch's testimony; about her going down for ice, and about Mrs. Burch's reading the letter which I furtively put in my pocket; I have no remembrance of any such thing; no such incident occurred to my recollection; if she were reading any letter, the inference drawn from it is basely unjust; there was a death in the house; the youth was fatally sick; Mrs. Burch's anguish was deeper than that of any other; there was the spirit of death over the whole household, and she herself was agonized at the time; remember the Halloween party at Boyd's; they were the next door neighbors; called on Mrs. Burch that day.

Q.—Did you that day take any liberty with Mrs. Burch? A.—Why, no, Sir, no; not at that or any other time; I never took any improper liberty or license with Mrs. Burch in my life.

Q.—Did you make any arrangement or suggestion to her to return that night? A.—Why, no, sir, no; not by a single word; remember next evening how I was engaged; was with Burrill from an early hour; evidence substantially the same as Burrill's.

From Venezuela.

We have received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, *vià* Havana, to the 6th of November. We translate the following news from the Havana *Diario de la Marina*:

"The Constitutional regimen rules all the provinces, not even excepting that of Barinas, which it is supposed is already occupied by the Government forces.

The destruction of the factions which had invaded Merida was of great influence in the pacification of the provinces of Barinas and Portuguesa, which for a long period were the centre of the insurrection.

The defenders of the Constitution in the province of Portuguesa have gained a signal victory over the parties that threatened Guanare.

The Commandante CAMBRO, had destroyed the faction of Maestranza, which had latterly received encouragement from the Military Government of Cumana.

We can affirm the province of Cumana is now at peace.

The band of SOTILLO and that of JULIO MONAGAS, which have been devastating the province of Barcelona, are scarcely pursued. If they dare to assault Maturin, as it is said they intend to do, that attempt will assuredly be their last.

The army of the Republic has been divided into four corps, of which the Secretary of War has taken command. Don MIGUEL HERRERA has been appointed to that office. It is something new in Venezuela for the Ministry of War to be filled by a simple citizen."

News from the Bahamas.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK.

By the arrival of the steamer *Karnak*, BROWNLESS, from Nassau, we have the papers of that place to 21st of November, inclusive.

The Nassau *Guardian* of Nov. 14, contains a decree of the Vice Admiralty Court in the case of Stephen Roberts *et al*, against the American ship *Liberty*. The Court decrees that a salvage remuneration of $20,000 be paid to the salvors, that the value of the hay (three trusses) taken by the *Rhoda*, be deducted, and that each party pay their own costs and one half the expenses. Nothing extra is awarded to the wreck-master.

The *Guardian* of the 21st has the following:

"Two thousand dollars were offered to the salvors of the American bark *Savannah* and her cargo, by the Captain of the bark, for their services. The offer was refused by the master of the schooner *Avon*—one of the two vessels concerned—who has since referred his claim to the Admiralty Court. The captain of the other vessel, we understood, accepted the sum offered by Capt. POLLEYS."

The French brig *Helene*, from Cuba bound to Havre, with a cargo of dyewood, hides and cedar, was wrecked at Cat Cay, near Gun Cay lighthouse, on the 17th inst.

We regret to learn by an arrival from Long Island that fever of a severe type had been very prevalent. W. H. PINDER, Esq., Police Magistrate of that District, was attacked with fever on the 25th ult., which continued with great severity until the 2d inst. On that day the disease yielded to the means used.

Naval Intelligence.

DEPARTURE OF U. S. SAILORS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The final preparations were made yesterday, on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina* at Brooklyn, to dispatch in the California steamer to-day, a new crew for the U. S. corvette *Cyane*, of the Pacific squadron; together with some reinforcements for the short ships' companies of the fleet. The sailors will be marched to the steamer this forenoon. The *Cyane* arrived at Panama from Acapulco, Mazatlan, and La Paz on the 10th inst., to await exchange of crews, which will obviate the necessity of sending her home "round the Horn." All the ships in the Pacific will probably be assembled at Panama when the outward bound company arrives there. The *Lancaster*, *Narragansett* and *St. Marys*, are already in port, while the *Levant* from Honolulu, and the *Saranac* from San Francisco were due at last advices.

The *Cyane* is a second-class sloop-of-war, 792 tons burthen; and was built at Boston 21 years ago. She is in good condition. Any slight repairs she may need can be effected at San Francisco, where, indeed, her crew might have been shipped, thus saving the expense incurred in sending them from the Atlantic States. The *Cyane* went into commission at Norfolk about 29 months ago, and has since performed a good deal of active service on the Pacific Coast, visiting, periodically, every port from Panama to Callao. The first part of her cruise was not remarkable for the harmony with which officers and men worked together; liberty was given but seldom and desertions were numerous; latterly, however, a good understanding has existed between the *habitues* of the quarter-deck and those of the forecastle. Several summary, and one or two general courts-martial have, we believe, convened on board, and a few deaths are recorded.

Subjoined is a list of the officers outward bound: Commander BISSELL; Lieutenants, Vansandt and McGaunch: Surgeons, Harlan and Gibson; Paymaster, White; Boatswain, Lavery; Gunner, Duggan; Carpenter, Nash; Sailmaker, Nash. The officers to be relieved are as follows: Commander, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD; Lieutenants, T. A. Parker, G. W. Morris, James Stillwell, John Mitchell, R. W. Meads, Jr, (Acting Master); Surgeon, L. J. Williams; Purser, James D. Murray; Lieutenant Marines, A. N. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, Charles E. Lining; Boatswain, John A. Brisco; Gunner, N. B. Willets; Carpenter, William Knight; Sailmaker, Samuel H. Boutwell; Captain's Clerk, William D. Porter; Purser's Clerk, Wm. de Behrens. The *Cyane* lacks about fifty men of her full complement.

The steam-frigates *Powhatan*, *Pawnee*, and the sailing men-of-war *Sabine*, *St. Louis*, and storeship *Supply*, were at Vera Cruz on the 21st inst., officers and crew well. The *Pawnee* had the flag of the fleet.

Local Politics.

THE CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN.

In our notices of the candidates for Aldermen in the several Districts, there were sundry expressions which might lead to erroneous and unjust inferences, and we make haste, therefore, to correct them.

Mr. IRA M. ALLEN, who has been nominated for reelection in the Thirteenth District, has voted steadily against the Japanese swindle at every stage of its progress,—while Mr. MASTERTON, his Tammany opponent, in the Assembly last Winter, voted for all the Gridirons, large and small. Mr. ALLEN repels all intimations of any connection with Mayor Wood, whom he has not seen for several months. He is a lumber-dealer, and a man who enjoys the full confidence of his fellow-citizens. In addition to the Republican nomination he has received that of the Taxpayers' also.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNNING, the Republican candidate in the Seventeenth District, is an able, energetic and thoroughly upright man, well worthy the support of all who value these qualities in the Common Council. We are assured that his chances of success are very good—GENET's course in the Board having lost him the confidence of all the best portion of his constituents.

In the Third District Capt. GEORGE C. BYRNE, the Republican candidate, is likely to suffer undue prejudice from his testimony before the Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen in 1853. He did refuse to answer questions, under the advice of counsel, and he does not deny, we believe, that he had once paid money to certain Aldermen for their votes, which they would give for no other consideration, and which were absolutely necessary to the protection of his interests. From a knowledge of some years, we believe Capt. BYRNE to be entirely honest in the performance of every public trust and worthy of general support.

In the Eleventh District, Mr. JACOB L. DODGE has been confounded with Mr. JOHN T. DODGE, who once was Street Commissioner. Mr. J. L. DODGE has never held that office, and has never had anything whatever to do with City contracts. He is a man of sterling character and great popularity in his District, and we are sorry to learn, that he has declined.

REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Liberty Hall, Thirty-second-street, to ratify the nomination of Gen. WILLIAM HALL for Alderman of the Eleventh District. JAS. O. BENNET, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by WM. H. ANTHON Jr., Esq., EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., Gen. WM. HALL, and others. A Conference Committee, composed of Delegates from the Association in Thirty-sixth-street and the one in Thirty-second-street, were in session to make out a Union ticket. Mr. JOHN McKEOWN reported that the following ticket was agreed upon:

For Commissioner—Judge John Quackenbush.
For Trustees—Full term, Dr. Henry Nichols, James L Hastie; to fill vacancy, Mathew McDougal.
For Inspector—Daniel Hogencamp.
For Constables—Joseph Stiner; Simeon Raymond.

Mr. SAMUEL SINCLAIR, who was the nominee of the Liberty Hall Party for Commissioner, and Mr. DANIEL E. SMITH, for Trustee, both withdrew from the contest, to present a united front on all issues of the Charter election. Resolutions indorsing Gen. HALL, thanking JACOB L. DODGE, Esq., for withdrawing in favor of the General, and indorsing the course pursued by Councilman DANIEL TOWNSEND in the Common Council, were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned, cheering the united ticket.

ALDERMAN GENET RATIFIED.

Last evening there was a meeting of Democrats on Bloomingdale road, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to ratify the nomination of HENRY W. GENET for Alderman. A platform, well draped with bunting, had been erected; there was plenty of music and several torchlight processions. Speeches were made by the Alderman, HENRY ARCULARIUS, and several others.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE CLERK COMPLAINS OF THE NEWSPAPERS—A NEW FIRE ENGINE.

In this Board, last evening, a communication was received from Mr. McCLENAHAN, Clerk of the Board, complaining of an article in the *Evening Post* reflecting upon the official integrity of the Clerk, and attributing the authorship of said article to a member of the Board, (Councilman PINCKNEY.)

Mr. PINCKNEY denied all knowlege of the article until after its publication, and considered the communication of the Clerk highly presumptuous, impertinent and insulting.

Councilman LENT took the same view of the communication, and Councilman DECKER moved that the Clerk have permission to withdraw it. The motion passed and the Clerk withdrew the paper.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved that the minutes of the last meeting be corrected so as to make the vote on the question of granting the Clerk $250 extra pay read "14 ayes, 8 nays," as it was declared at the time by the President of the Board, instead of 18 to 4 as printed in the minutes.

The motion was lost, as were one or two other motions to correct the minutes.

The Board refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in granting $250 extra pay to the clerks of that Board.

The appropriation of $3,500 to purchase a steam fire engine for Hose Company No. 57, was concurred in.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.

A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday to fill vacancies in the list of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election.

The following resolution, offered by Supervisor TWEED, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he is hereby directed, to compare the names of the persons who officiated as Inspectors and Canvassers of the late election with the list of persons who have qualified for their positions before him, and that when the names of parties appear who have so acted, and who have not so qualified, he be directed to notify them to appear and qualify before him on Monday next.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies that have occurred from resignation and otherwise, to the number of about twenty-five.

Adjourned to Wednesday next.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF AN APOTHECARY.—Coroner SCHIRMER, on Thursday, held an inquest in the case of HERMAN KNUTT, a German druggist, about 40 years of age, who poisoned himself on Wednesday morning, by taking laudanum. From the testimony, it was shown that deceased recently became the proprietor of a drug-store at No. 103 First-avenue, but in consequence of his intemperance, his business suffered, and he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. One of the witnesses, a clerk in the employ of the deceased, stated that he was drunk from morning till night, and on several occasions customers had been sent from the store by representing that the medicines for which they inquired were not in the place, when at the same time the articles were on the shelves. On Wednesday, deceased did not come from his bed-room at the usual hour, and witness went to learn the reason. Deceased then asked that one of his friends might be sent for, upon whose arrival he stated that he had taken laudanum to end his life. A physician was summoned, who administered the usual antidotes, but they proved unavailing, and he died in the evening.

FIRE IN A CIGAR-STORE—TWO MEN BURNED.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the cigar-store of GERARD DE KAMPEMAIR, No. 207 Hudson-street, causing a damage to the stock amounting to about $1,500; insured for $1,900 in the Germania Insurance Company. Mr. DE KAMPEMAIR and GEORGE CASSELWALDER, one of his workmen, slept in the rear part of the store, and they sought to escape from the building by the back door. In doing so, CASSELWALDER was overcome by the heat and smoke, and fell to the floor, where the flames reached him, while, in his efforts to save the life of his companion, KAMPEMAIR was severely burned. Both men were placed in the Hospital. The upper part of the house was also filled with smoke, and the family of JOHN C GOBRIGHT, living there, had much difficulty in getting out. The building belonged to WILLIAM WEST. It was damaged to the extent of $400; said to be insured.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Justice BRENNAN yesterday held for examination a man named Abner S. Young, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 note on the Rockland County Bank of Nyack, N. Y., at the liquor-store of John Marselius, No. 620 Water-street. The accused tendered the bill in payment for a glass of brandy, pretending that he had no change. It was at once seen to be counterfeit, and he was handed over to an officer. Upon searching him, $1 50 in change was found in his pockets. Two colored seamen, named John Jefferson and James Jackson, were also taken before Justice WELSH on the complaint of Dennis Davis, tailor, at No. 113 Chatham street, who alleged that he had received from them a counterfeit $10 note, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Andover, Massachusetts, in payment for a pair of pantaloons. It was shown that the accused had previously attempted to dispose of the bill at another store, where its worthlessness had been made known to them. They were held for trial.

THE FRAUD UPON THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

Erastus B. Roberts, who was arrested a day or two ago, on the charge of embezzling about $4,000 from the Overland Mail Company, was brought up for examination, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday. From affidavits submitted by the complainants, it appears that the prisoner was in the habit of falsely entering checks drawn by Wells, Fargo & Co., in favor of the Overland Mail Company. In many instances, the difference between the face of the check and the entry amounted to $150; the sum total of the frauds amounting to upwards of $4,000. The examination will be resumed to-day.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; H. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Daniel Clark and G. Marston, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin; C. Hamlin, Esq., of Maine; and J. C. Burnham, of Cuba, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. A. Collier, of Binghamton; R. A. Eddy, of London, Eng.; T. Wheaton and A. Piper, of the U. S. A.; Lieut. Van Zant and I. J. McKinley, of the U. S. N.; and Dr. P. J. McGary, of Virginia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. O. M. Mitchell and lady, of Albany; C. H. Walker, of London, Eng.; and Simon Stevens, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. G. A. Burnham, of Connecticut; T. M. Edwards, of New-Hampshire; W. D. Brayton, of Rhode Island; and J. M. Ashley of Ohio; Capt. Lee, of the U. S. N.; Judge McKean, of Saratoga; and J. G. Begner and family, of Cuba, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina; Judge Clifford, of Portland, Me., and Maj. Deas, of the U. S. A., are at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. J. Henry, of St. Louis, Mo.; Col. Bird, of Trenton; Col. Titus and Maj. Howell, of Arizona, are at the Stevens House.

The Arrest of Mr. Joseph T. Sweet—His Discharge.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have noticed in your journal, the arrest of Mr. JOSEPH T. SWEET, on the charge of forgery, in connection with the frauds of the Boone County Bank, Indiana. As an act of justice to Mr. SWEET, will you also notice his discharge, granted by Judge PECKHAM, and for such purpose, I herewith inclose you a copy of the order of discharge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
H. A. GRISWOLD,
of Counsel for J. T. SWEET.

THE DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Joseph T. Sweet.—A return to the *habeas corpus*, issued in this matter, having been made by JOHN S. YOUNG, and no sufficient cause being shown for detaining or holding in custody the abovenamed JOSEPH T. SWEET, it is ordered that he be, and he is hereby, discharged from imprisonment.

(Copy Order.) R. W. PECKHAM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
ALBANY, Nov. 26, 1860.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Sudden Changes of Weather are very trying to the health, and especially to the delicate. But in BRANDRETH'S PILLS is the remedy for them, as well as for the Ulcerated, the Bilious, and the Rheumatic. Remember, they take out from the blood the black and vitiated bile, out of which cancerous and other tumors are made. Their energetic use Cures Inflammations, and Prevents Fevers. They, in fact, enforce safely, but energetically, the great curative principle of purgation. Headaches and all pains vanish when they are used, because they purify the blood. Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and No. 294 Canal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per box.

Read this Circular.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 22, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that I have taken into copartnership Mr. PHILIPPE REIN for the establishment of a retail business in jewelry, watches and fancy goods, in the store No. 6 FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, under the firm of BISHOP & REIN.

I continue alone at No. 23 Maiden-lane the business of importer of precious stones and French goods, which I began in 1837, and solicit for the new establishment the same public favor that I have enjoyed in the old one.

VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES	"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*
BROWN'S TROCHES	"EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S TROCHES	"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
BROWN'S TROCHES	☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Health of American Women.

SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from highly literary and religious authority:

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company, fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser*.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidence of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg medicines has been its

UTERINE CATHOLICON,

which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, fallings, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 *per bottle*. FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PRE-PAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. BRIDGE will receive patients at the Graefenberg Institute. He may also be consulted by letter or personally, and he is personally permitted to refer to HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*. Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Great Reduction.—CAHILL & WOOD, No 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., have reduced their Stock, comprising Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of every description, 25 per cent. less than their former prices. Call and see for yourselves.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Silver Prize-Cup, manufactured for the Robin Hood Rifles, of Nottingham, (the Duke of Newcastle's Regiment,) has just been completed and is on exhibition at our establishment for a short time previous to being sent to England. BALL, BLACK & CO.

Alexander's Silameau, for restoring the natural color of the Hair without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Overcoats! Overcoats!!
From $5 to $28.
At Messrs GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, 290 and 292 Bowery.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by J. A. WHITMORE.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. C. Osbourn, WILLET R. SMITH, Esq., to ELIZA V. WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Stephen Williams, Esq., all of this City.

HICKS—SCOFIELD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. C. C Norton, JOHN H. HICKS, of this City, to MARY A. SCOFIELD, of Stamford, Conn.

ORIATT—WATERHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Mr. Schneller, Mr. FRANCIS W. ORIATT, of Saratoga Springs, to Miss MARTHA A. WATERHOUSE, eldest daughter of the late Hiram Waterhouse, of Maine.

☞ Washington County papers please copy.

HUNTLING—OGDEN.—In Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 29, by Rev. J. M. Huntling, JOHN B. HUNTLING, of New-York, to MARY B., only daughter of M. H. Ogden, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 30, of congestion of the lungs, James Lawson, aged 66 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend the funeral service on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 531 Broome-st. His remains will be taken to Chester, Orange County, for interment.

PAYNE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, Mrs. ANN G. PAYNE, aged 76 years.

Her remains will be taken to Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 3, for interment.

BREWSTER.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 30, MARY ELIZA BREWSTER, aged 23 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 206 7th-st.

MACGUFFOK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Capt. JOHN MACGUFFOK, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

His friends and friends of his brother and brothers in law, and members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, in citizens' dress, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 154 East 10th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Saturday.)

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, IDA MAY, only daughter of Charles E. and Sarah J. Holden, aged 2 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 246 West 23d-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

McDONALD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, ELIZABETH BLEECKER, daughter of Anthony B. McDonald.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIM.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, PHILIP GRIM, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother in law, George S. Schermerhorn, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, after a lingering illness, Hon. WESSELL SMITH, aged 52 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., corner of Bond, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HOUGHTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, FREDERIC E. HOUGHTON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Washington-av., third door from Myrtle.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday morning, Nov. 30, JESSIE LAWRENCE, only daughter of James L. and Martha P. Butler, aged 6 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 1, from the residence of her parents, No. 318 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are kindly invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., for interment.

STEERS.—On Friday morning, Nov. 30, JAMES, son of James and Rebecca E. Steers, aged 2 months and 6 days.

CLAWSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, HENRY N. CLAWSON, aged 42 years, 11 months and 24 days.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DE KAY.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Nov. 30, ELIZA, youngest child of the late Dr. James E. De Kay, aged 16 years.

The burial will take place at Hempstead, L. I., immediately after the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from the South Ferry.

PRITCHARD.—In Milford, Conn., on Thursday morning, Nov. 29, very suddenly, E. E. PRITCHARD, aged 55 years.

Funeral from his late residence, at Waterbury, on Sunday, Dec. 2.

ATKINSON.—In the town of Falmouth, Jamaica, W. I., on Saturday, Oct. 13, CATHARINE ROSAMOND, third daughter of George Atkinson, Builder, and Mary, his wife, and cousin of S. B. Stack, of New-York; leaving a disconsolate mother and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their sad bereavement.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 571, Nov. 30, 1860.

30, 17, 26, 73, 77, 57, 78, 49, 63, 37, 69, 60, 32.

Class No. 572, Nov. 30, 1860.

44, 49, 7, 43, 59, 33, 26, 63, 16, 78, 76, 2, 41.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 30 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.—THERE IS ROOM FOR A FEW MORE pupils in the classes now forming for the French and German languages, at the Woman's Library, in the University Building, University-place, opposite Washington Parade-ground. The classes will commence in December.

AT EVANS'

NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS.	
Black and Fancy Cloth	$5 00 to $15 00
Black and Fancy Beaver	8 00 to 20 00
Black and Fancy Pilot	6 00 to 16 00
Cassimere, Petersham, Felt, Satinet, &c.	3 25 to — —
COATS.	
Good Black Cloth Frocks	5 00 to 8 00
Fine Black Cloth Frocks	10 00 to 14 00
Super Black Cloth Frocks	15 00 to 20 00
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	3 50 to 15 00
PANTS.	
Black Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere	2 50 to 6 00
Fancy Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver	2 00 to 6 00
Extra Fancy and Black	7 00 to — —
VESTS.	
All the new styles of Velvet	2 00 to 8 00
Silks and Satins	1 50 to 5 00
Cloth and Cashmere	1 00 to 3 00

FALL AND WINTER.

For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD, ATTENTION!

FOR ALDERMAN.
JAMES HURRY.

At a meeting of the Independent Democratic voters and taxpayers of the Twenty-second Ward, held last evening, Nov. 30, after a free and full expression of opinion in regard to the several nominees for Alderman now in the field, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That in view of the important position the Twenty-second Ward sustains in this City, embracing within its limits a large water-front and two-thirds of the Central Park, it is our imperative duty to select not only an intelligent and educated Representative, but one who is deeply interested in its real estate and commercial interests.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our unanimous support to JAMES HURRY, Esq., as one eminently capable of representing not only the interests of this Ward, but who will prove untiring in his devotion to the advancement of every interest of this great metropolis.

WM. L. WILEY, Chairman.
W. F. BARTLETT, Secretary.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL
WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office New-York City,
P. & R. FRENCH.

DOESTICKS
IS ELECTED TO THE ZOUAVES.
PRELIMINARY MUSKET EDUCATION.
SEE TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—NOTICE.—AT A regular meeting of the National Union Club of the XXIId Ward, held on the evening of Nov. 30, at their rooms, on motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That,

Whereas, The candidates for the office of Alderman presented by the party organizations of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District are, in our opinion, unfitted for the position, and not proper representatives for this Ward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association do most heartily indorse the nomination of Mr. JAMES HURRY for that office, the candidate of the Independent Democratic and Taxpayers' Association, and ask for him the support of all favorable to an intelligent and economical City Government.

E. MACFARLAN, President.
J. K STEARNS, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. Mail steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

NEW BOOKS

READY THIS SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 1,
A DOLLAR BOOK FOR A DIME.
128 pages complete, only Ten Cents.
BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, NO. 19.
BILL BIDDON, TRAPPER;
OR,
LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST.
By EDWARD S. ELLIS, author of "Seth Jones."
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The publishers of the DIME NOVELS have the pleasure of announcing a special engagement with EDWARD S. ELLIS, Esq., the author of "Seth Jones," by which he will devote his best labors exclusively to their service, and will write for no other publishers whatever. A series of Splendid Romances of Frontier, Indian, and Trapper's life have been arranged for, to appear as follows, viz.: Dec. 1, "Bill Biddon, Trapper; Or, Life in the Northwest; Jan. 15, "The Frontier Angel; A Romance of Kentucky Ranger's Life;" and others, to issue March 1, May 1, July 15, and Oct. 1, of the ensuing year. The resources of our early history, of our frontier settlements and experiences, of Indian life and character, offer a field of inexhaustible richness to the writer whose knowledge of that field is accurate and thorough, and whose talent is especially adapted for that exciting yet historical narrative. Such writers—at whose head must be placed Cooper—are very rare. Mr. Ellis is one of them.

The appearance of "Seth Jones" marked the advent of a brilliant and charming writer in the almost untrodden field. Such a success has rarely been witnessed in the history of our literature. Everybody heard of it, talked of it, and read it, and everybody was thoroughly satisfied with its unique interest, humor, and happy characterizations. A new mine has been opened; and, to render it *exclusively* available to the readers of this series of national and American romances, the engagement above referred to has been made.

BEADLE & CO., PUBLISHERS,
No. 141 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.
For sale by H DEXTER & CO.,
HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY,
FEEKS & CO.,
S. YATES.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
TOM BROWN AT OXFORD,
A SEQUEL TO SCHOOL-DAYS AT RUGBY.
By the author of "School-days at Rugby," "Scouring of the White Horse," &c., &c., &c.
PART FIRST.
12mo., Muslin, 37½ cents.
II.
OUR YEAR:
A CHILD'S BOOK IN PROSE AND VERSE.
By MISS MULOCK.
Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
Illustrated by Clarence Dobell.
16mo. Muslin, gilt edges. Price 75 cents.
III
TRAVELS IN THE REGIONS
OF THE
UPPER AND LOWER AMOOR,
AND THE
RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS ON THE CONFINES OF
INDIA AND CHINA.
With Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis; and the Manjours, Manyargs, Toungous, Touzemts, Goldi, and Gelyaks; the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes.
By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON,
F. G. S., F. R. G. S.,
Author of "Oriental and Western Siberia."
WITH A MAP AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
8vo, Muslin, $2 50
From the Spectator.

This is a noble and fascinating book, belonging in right both of subject and treatment, to the choicest class of Travel-Literature. The vast panorama it unfolds is one of the most marvelous in the world, and has hitherto been among the least known to the nations of the West. It is now set before them with exquisite clearness and force of expression.

From the Athenæum.

Our readers have not now to learn for the first time the quality of Mr. Atkinson as an explorer and as a writer. The comments we made on, and the extracts we selected from his "Oriental and Western Siberia," will have sufficed to show that in the former character he takes rank with the most daring of the class, and that in the latter he is scarcely to be surpassed for the lucidity, picturesqueness and power with which he portrays the scenes through which he has traveled, and the perils or the pleasures which encountered him on the way. The present volume is not inferior to its predecessor. It deals with civilization, semi-civilization, and barbarous life. It takes us through localities, some of which are little, and others not at all, known to even the best read men in the literature of travel. It is a noble work.

From the Literary Gazette.

Mr. Atkinson has here given us a narrative which could be told by no other living Englishman. The intrinsic interest of that narrative is enhanced by Mr. Atkinson's gift of vigorous and graceful description. He possesses a mind full of knowledge, and a knowledge full of mind. His pen and his eye work harmoniously together. * * * Thanks to the power of his pen, and the still more remarkable power of his pencil, we follow Mr. Atkinson's travels with eager interest and anxiety. He himself is the chief object of interest, from his thirst for adventure, daring exploits, and the countless shapes of terror and death that he encounters. * * * * He describes, in a marvelously graphic style, and he has availed himself of the resources of art in a mode that proves him a finished artist. His merits are great and unrivaled. He has explored a most wild and difficult country, and by pen and pencil has made intelligible to his countrymen a region of the world that has hitherto been to them almost without form and void.

From the London Illustrated News.

It is the peculiarity of Mr. Atkinson to have in excess the daring of the English traveler, and, in addition, every accomplishment of the man, the artist, and the writer. * * * * None before him has described either the strange inhabitants or the magnificent scenery. What the pen fails to convey, the pencil vividly and abundantly illustrates.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by mail, postage free (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles) on receipt of the money.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,

$100,0000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

at prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.

French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Our lady friends will doubtless investigate the merits of Messrs. EDWARD CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, for the making of bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry. Better, sweeter, and more wholesome edibles are produced by its use than by any other means. Sold by Grocers and Druggists generally.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st.

TO AID 30,000 STARVING AMERICANS!!

4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS

Are for sale at the Offices of the *Times*, *Tribune*, *World* and *Sun*. These tickets are the generous contributions of Mr. Barnum, to aid the poor, famishing people of Kansas. Friends of humanity, I appeal to you! Cold, and hunger, and nakedness are upon a suffering people; women and children sinking down to death, within the jaws of famine! Your aid is needed now! Do not delay!

THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1860.

GENGEMBRE'S PATENT NON-FREEZING GAS METER FLUID.—Consumers of Gas having wet meters will have them filled with the Patent Non-Freezing Fluid by sending their orders to No. 592 Broadway. It costs less than alcohol, and will not evaporate or freeze.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

ON

"YOUNG AMERICA."

The above non-political, interesting and characteristic lecture, delivered last week by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, was reported specially for the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, in which it appears in this week's number (No. 11.) Price Three cents. Published by A. HANTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York. To be had from any news agent.

CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS
Cured in a few hours, and the skin made
Delicately soft and white by the use of
TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 263 4th-av. By mail 25c.

MR. LORD'S LAST LECTURE IN CLINTON HALL, will be given
On MONDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—LORD BACON.
(Substituted for Mary Lyon.)
Tickets 50 cents.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THEODORE TILTON WILL DELIVER A lecture on *Man and his Manhood*, in the Third Presbyterian Church, 23d-st, east of 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1860. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; to be obtained at Thomas Darling's, No. 885 Broadway; A. Knox's, No. 273 8th-av.; Gordon & Pollock's, No. 325 8th-av.; R. McClintock's No. 371 8th av.; William Neely's, No 348 Bowery; or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Sunday-School meeting at 2 P. M., in the body of the Church. Singing by HORACE WATERS' choir of young children. Speaking by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, JOHNNY MORROW, the newsboy, and others. All are invited.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2D-AV., between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st.—Rev. WM. MCKENDREE BRAY, of the East Maine Conference, will preach in this Church, TO-MORROW, 2d inst. Services commencing at 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Boys' meeting next Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services, as usual, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and the Rector in the EVENING. The sermon in the morning and afternoon will be interpreted by the Rector. Seats free.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet at the corner of Macdougal and Vandam sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend church, by invitation of Rev. Mr. Dunbar. By request,

H. RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

REV. DR. FISHER, PRESIDENT OF HAMILTON College, will, TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 2, by request, repeat in the Presbyterian Church, on Madison-square, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) the sermon on *Christian Collegiate Education*, recently preached in Brooklyn. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH IN Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Besetting God*. Subject for the Evening—*The Uses of the Bible.*

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—BISHOP SHEFFIELD SNOW, of the Catholic Church of God, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Those who would learn what is coming on the world are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector. There will be service in this Church on EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, until the 1st of May. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. VERMILYE TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, D. D. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in connection with the morning service. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered during the morning service. Subject, in the Evening—*The Elements of Permanence in our Republic.*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROFESSOR MATTISON, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Morning subject—*The Order and Accompaniments of the Resurrection.* Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—(near Stanton-st.) Rev. J. O. ROGERS, Pastor of the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and by the Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

THE FUTURE OF MAN.—THE FOURTH lecture of this series, announced for next SUNDAY EVENING, in the English Lutheran Church, in 15th-st., will be postponed on account of a Union Missionary meeting to be held in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, in 6th-st.

LAWS ARE FOR THE LAWLESS.—IT IS one of the laws of the Police of New-York to see that there is free access to all places of religious worship. Will the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct see that this is carried out on Sunday at 10 o'clock at the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. By order of the Minister.

PILGRIM CHURCH—WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 2, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 o'clock P. M., by Elder W. SHEPPARD. All are invited. Those who love the truth better than tradition and heathen philosophy are expected to attend. Seats free. Our need—the Bible.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, (Dec. 2,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning, *The Tongue and its Bridle*; for the evening, *The Mission of the Messiah.*

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. *Calvinism and Arminianism Alike Lead to Universalism* will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach at the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, December 2, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. T. R. CHIPMAN, Minister of the Chapel of the Incarnation, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach next SUNDAY in the Chapel on 34th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject for Evening—*The Daughter Abroad*—fourth lecture of the course to the young.

DR SAWYER WILL REVIEW DR. THOMPSON'S "Love and Penalty," at the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider *Some things which we know, and some things which we do not know, in Religion.*

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING, AT NO. 187 BOWERY, EVERY SUNDAY. Subjects on the 2d: At 3 P. M., *The Doctrines of Secession.* At 7 P. M., *True Political Ethics.* Platform of both meetings free to all. Discussion free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. MIX, and in the EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON; residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. JAS. L. HODGE, D. D., HAVING ASSUMED the pastoral charge of the Yorkville Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, in the Church in 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Expository lecture at 7½ in the evening.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXTEENTH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching every Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Subject, during the season of Advent—*The Coming and Kingdom of Christ.*

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH. BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The afternoon session will be devoted to singing and addresses.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, will preach on SUNDAY, 2d inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for Divine service. Chapel corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Strangers are invited.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE a Concert in Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, for the benefit of said church, commencing at 7½. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 25 cents.

REV. MORGAN DIX WILL PREACH BEFORE the St. Peter's Young Men's Association on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at St. Peter's Church, (20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,) services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Universalist Church, corner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, and Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, Pastor, in the EVENING.

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D.; at 7 P. M., by Rev. J. FLOY, D. D. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL ADDRESS the spiritualists of New-York on SUNDAY next, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. J. D. CLARK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECTURE and circle, TO-MORROW, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, third floor, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Admission free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, WILL REPEAT his discourse on *The Decline of Faith*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. F. C. EWER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN IS EXPECTED, on SABBATH, to preach his Annual Sermon in the MORNING, and in the EVENING, by request, preach a Thanksgiving Sermon.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av. near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

DR. THOMAS, AUTHOR OF THE FORTHCOMING *Exposition of the Apocalypse*, will speak at Room No. 5 Clinton Hall, on SUNDAY, at 10.30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D.D., Rector, north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This church is open for Divine service on every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and on all holy days of the Church at 8½ A. M. Sunday School at 8¾ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish are invited to join this congregation.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., near Broadway, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JAS. L. PHILLIPS, of Lowell, Mass. The public invited.

POLITICAL.

DANIEL DARROW,
The Republican candidate for
ALDERMAN,
of the 7th Aldermanic District, 9th and 15th Wards.

EIGHTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

At a regular meeting of this Club held Nov. 28, the following nominations were unanimously ratified:

SCHOOL OFFICERS FOR THE XVIIIth WARDS.
For School Commissioner—ALFRED A. VALENTINE.
For School Trustees,
CHARLES G. MURCH, | ELBERT ROBERSON.
For School Trustee, (To fill vacancy,)
JOHN M. REED.
For School Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
For Constables,
ISAAC V. TRUSS. | JOHN R. FINLEY.
For Councilmen for the Sixth District,
H. A. T. GRANBERY, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. E. FROST, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. C. BROSS, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN C. HAM, Sixteenth Ward.
EDWARD R. WILBER, Fifteenth Ward.
CHARLES J. HOLDEN, Ninth Ward.
W. G. STERLING, President.
W. A. KETCHUM, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For ALDERMAN......ISAAC DAYTON.
For COUNCILMAN......WILLIAM ORTON.
For SCHOOL COMMISSIONER......ROBERT A. ADAMS.
To FILL VACANCY......SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
For SCHOOL INSPECTOR......MORDECAI L. MARSH.
For TRUSTEES......{ JOHN DELAMATER, THOMAS CHRISTY.
To FILL VACANCY......MILTON ST. JOHN.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
VIIIth Judicial District (16th and 20th Wards.)
WILLIAM H. BULL.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner,
JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspectors,
JAMES HARRISON,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
To fill vacancy.
For Trustees.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,

For Councilmen Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards:
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ABRAHAM LENT.
HARVY T. CLEVELAND.
WILLIAM ORTON.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,

(Fifth and portions of the Third and Eighth Wards.)
Citizens', Tax-payers' and Republican
Candidate for Alderman
CAPT. GEORGE C. BYRNE.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

PEOPLE'S NOMINATION
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

FOR COUNCILMAN,

Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PECARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE WARD: On Tuesday next, the 4th of December, is to be held the Annual Charter Election for Officers of our City Government. We are then to vote for an Alderman and six Councilmen, who, as members of our Common Council, will direct in the expenditure of some five millions annually of our City revenue; and, also for members of a Common School Board, which is to expend a million and a quarter more. The social and educational interests of eight hundred thousand people, and the care of six hundred millions of property, are to be confided to these men, and whether tax payers or not, we are all equally affected by their measures.

For the purpose of securing the election of honest and capable men to fill these offices, a number of the residents of this Ward have united under the name of "The Twenty-first Ward Independent Association," and solicit your coöperation with them. The Association is composed of gentlemen of every shade of State and National Politics, and its only object is to rescue our local interests from the hands of party politicians, with whom the welfare of their constituents is entirely subordinated to their own personal advancement. The plan of the Association is to organize the Independent vote of the Ward, so as to hold a balance of power, which shall be used for the best men in nomination by all the parties of the day, and thus compel these parties to nominate only candidates worthy of their support; none of the members of the Association are office-seekers, they simply inquire into the character and qualifications of those who seek our local offices, and lay before you the result of their investigations.

The candidate we have selected for Alderman is ANDRE FROMENT. From the personal knowledge of some of our members, and the numerous testimonials we have received from citizens of the highest standing as to his conscientiousness, capacity, and unimpeachable integrity, we are fully satisfied that he will discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and ability.

We have made every inquiry possible concerning the candidates for Councilmen, on the tickets of the different parties, during the three or four days allowed us since their nomination, and have selected from them the following:

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Republican.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER, Republican.
S. D. BINGHAM, National Union.
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Tammany.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Mozart.
ALVAH T. CANFIELD, Union.

For School Commissioner, we recommend JOHN DAVENPORT. He is well known to nearly all of us as an efficient and competent man. He has served in this office for many years, both in the old Public Schools and under the present system, with great zeal and ability, and we consider his services to the cause of education, invaluable.

For Inspector of Schools, James Underhill. For Trustees, Edward N. Bloom, William L. Cogswell.

All of whom we can confidently recommend to your support.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,	ISAAC WALTON,
WM. E. DODGE,	THOMAS U. SMITH,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
GEORGE GREER,	ADON SMITH, JR.,
A. B. CLARK,	CHAS. E. LUFF,
NASON B. COLLINS,	THOMAS CRANE,
THOMAS C. SMITH,	W. H. McCONNELL,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	STEPHEN HYATT.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—On Tuesday next the Election for Charter and School Officers will be held. The undersigned, tax-paying citizens, resident in the Twenty-first Ward, believing that the evident necessity for reform in our Municipal affairs will impress you with the importance of voting for such men only as can be relied upon to administer our local Government honestly, have pleasure in asking you, without regard to party, to unite with them in the support of

ANDRE FROMENT, Esq.,
WHO HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS ALDERMAN OF THIS DISTRICT.

The undersigned have no hesitation in recommending Mr. FROMENT, as in every way reliable, and of enviable reputation as a man of energy, integrity and industry. He is personally known to most of the undersigned, and those of us who have not a sufficient personal knowledge of his fitness, have taken pains to ascertain, by inquiry, as to his capability, and we earnestly recommend Mr. FROMENT as worthy of your suffrage and support, in the belief that his election will benefit our Ward, and promote the general welfare of the city.

We are, respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, M. D., No. 230 5th-av.
WILLIAM M. CLARKE, No. 216 5th-av.
WM. W. DEFOREST, No. 268 5th-av.
JAMES F. PENNIMAN, No. 85 East 35th-st.
EDWARD LEARNED, No. 200 Madison-av.
CHAS. GOULD, No. 5 Madison-square, North.
ROBT. S. HONE, No. 231 5th-av.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, No. 233 5th-av.
J. J. ASTOR, Jr. corner 33d-st. and 5th-av.
WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., No. 25 East 36th-st.
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, No. 229 5th-av.
JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 105 Madison-av.
ANDREW V. STOUT, No. 118 Madison-av.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, No. 373 5th-av.
DAVID S. CODDINGTON, No. 228 5th-av.
DAVID B. YOUNG, No. 163 Lexington-av.
DEWITT C. HAYS, No. 5 West 30th-st.
WM. B. CLERKE, No. 7 East 35th-st.
ALFRED COLVILL, No. 225 5th-av.
RAFAELLE MOLINI, No. 108 Lexington-av.
WM. SEYMOUR, JR., No. 36 West 29th-st.
PHILIP H. STEVENS, No. 11 West 39th-st.
ROBERT SCHELL, No. 6 East 30th st.
L. A. DELMOTTE, No. 72 East 31st-st.
JOSEPH WEEKS, No. 120 Madison-av.
NOAH T. PIKE, No. 59 East 31st-st.
And many others.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
ABRAHAM LENT.

The undersigned recommend ABRAHAM LENT, of the XVth Ward and the VIth District, for reëlection to the Board of Councilmen. Mr. LENT has received the nomination of his party, and we believe him to be in all respects entitled to the support of the electors of his district. His course in the Board of Councilmen for the past year has been highly efficient and correct, and we believe his reëlection will reflect honor upon the electors of his district.

CYRUS CURTISS,
CLAYTON NEWBOLD,
CHARLES ROOME,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WM. V. BRADY,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Dated Nov. 28, 1860.

AS A CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN OF the Ninth Aldermanic District (XVIth Ward) we respectfully submit the name of EDWARD BERRIAN as worthy in every respect of the cordial and hearty support of every upright and honorable man in the Ward. We have nothing to say disparagingly of the other candidates, but we may safely and confidently challenge the closest scrutiny of the character and preëminent fitness of Mr. BERRIAN. As a resident of the Ward for twenty-four years, he has established a reputation for uprightness and integrity, and his reliability for honesty is well known to, or may be easily ascertained by, every intelligent voter. If, in common with thousands of our tax-payers, you feel the necessity of REFORM IN OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, if you would secure the services of a good and true man, whose past character is the only reliable guaranty that all the duties incident to the office of Alderman will be faithfully, conscientiously and intelligently performed, vote for EDWARD BERRIAN.

S. M. HUSTED,
President National Union Club.
C. F. ROBBINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1860.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; she can be recommended from her last place, No. 20 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; can give good reference. Call at No. 380 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; she understands hair dressing; good City referrence; can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 31st st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable and exceedingly neat Protestant German girl desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as chambermaid and laundress; can do up fine clothes in the best style; has lived with first-class families, in City and country, (speaks English fluently.) Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up-stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires a situation for her servant, as chambermaid or waitress. Call, for two days, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress. City reference; has lived three years in one place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT young girl wishes a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; can make all the baby clothing; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; can make herself generally useful and obliging; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and sewing; can produce four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and capable of taking charge of dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, who perfectly understands her business; can give City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, to do the cooking, washing, and ironing in a small, private family; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; also, a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking—soups, game, jellies and desserts of all kinds; bakes bread and biscuit in the best manner; best City reference. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who is a good and capable cook, and can furnish satisfactory recommendations from her present employers. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 2 Great Jones-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, jelly, sweets; City reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place until engaged, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook and assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good Cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. City reference. Please apply at No. 22 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small, genteel, quiet family to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each well. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 410 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; with good City references. Leaving on account of the family giving up housekeeping. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 162 Waverley-place

AS COOK, &c.—A STEADY, TRUSTWORTHY and competent young woman for her duties, desires a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pastry; is fully qualified to fill a place as laundress; has lived with good families in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; she will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations in a private family—one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 86 Front st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable Protestant German woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. MORGAN, Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted by a respectable middle-aged American woman, a situation as housekeeper or governess to take charge of and educate small children, who understands the general requirements of a family. Address, by letter, C. G. VAN DEREN, No. 76 East 12th-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references can be given.

AS LADY'S MAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A neat, respectable young woman with the very best of references, desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going to California, New-Orleans, or any part of Europe; can make herself generally useful; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is also competent to wait on a lady, dress her hair, &c. Address, or apply for, ANNE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; will do part of the washing; wages $8. Also, a waitress and chambermaid; can do the fine washing, or regular waitress and parlor-maid; can take charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a light colored girl. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, 13 Lexington-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, a situation as nurse and lady's maid; she is capable of taking care of a baby from its infancy. Can be seen, this day, at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Unexceptionable City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, middle-aged woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing and obliging, and capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent woman, as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of an infant from its birth; will make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery, first floor. Can be seen for 3 days if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call or address B. T. G., No. 156 Johnson-st., top floor, second door from Prince-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, or would take care of a baby; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objections to the country. Address A. S., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver and the dining-room; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, having lost her baby a few days old, wishes a child to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire for Mrs. DALY, No. 222 Avenue A, one door from 19th-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man, as coachman; one who can give satisfactory reference as to character in horsemanship and driving. Can be heard from for two days at No. 29 East 18th-st. MR. JOHN WATSON.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City; refers to his present employers, with whom he has lived over seven years. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent and reliable man; City or country. Apply to T. T., at Messrs. Wood & Bros.' Carriage Repository, No. 396 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, with a long practice, under various climes, of the culture, pruning and propagation of fruit trees, plants and grape-vines, flowering plants and shrubbery, and all kinds of vegetables, both artificial and natural, with the accurate laying out of roads and ornamental planting; has lived in this country eight years, with the best of families; has good references. Address J. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as porter, where he can make himself useful; is able and willing to work if you have it to do, and can write a plain hand, or a situation as carman to ship goods; I have good references and recommendations. Address J. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office for three or four days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation as coachman or groom, or gardener; understands perfectly the care and management of horses and harness; is willing to make himself useful in a gentleman's family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

MERCHANTS.—THOSE REQUIRING A YOUNG man, one that will take and study the interest of his employer, would do well to have an interview with the advertiser; is strictly steady in habits; has been engaged in two large firms down town; reference from both houses; by addressing J. B. Box No. 117, *Times* Office, it will be immediately attended to.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS.—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

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A pleasant and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term Dec 11. A successful Commercial College connected with it. Address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, N. Y., till Nov. 27. Afterward No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

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An English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, second door from 5th-av.

A new term will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

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CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Wanted immediately, a lady teacher of English, Latin and music, for Maryland; a Professor of Science for a College, salary $1,000, and several ladies to teach music and drawing and painting, salaries $300 to $750. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

PENMANSHIP, DRAWING AND BOOK-KEEPING effectively taught, at J. H. BARLOW'S Academy, Nos 921 and 923 Broadway. Class or private instructions, day and evening, for adults of both sexes, or children. Terms moderate. Call and see.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 319 Broadway.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a French gentleman. Terms, $3 per month; at residence, $5 per month. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 6 4th-av., opposite Tompkins Market, second floor. For sale, a very nice piano, for $75.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT for a Hungarian gentleman, Ex-Captain of the Austrian army, who fought under Kossuth, and afterwards as Major of Dragoons with the English in the Crimea. He has been the last four years professor of modern languages in a British College, and teaches thoroughly German, French and Italian; an urgent case. Apply to Dr. T. B. STIRLING, University, Washington-square.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific studies, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketchum, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as resident governess, to teach small children in the English branches. She would be willing to make herself generally useful, her object being to secure a good home. Address Box No. 1,539 Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH scholar desires a situation in a private family as governess; she can also teach to beginners French, Latin and music. Address TEACHER, No. 21 Amity-place.

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WILLIAM BINNS, } Assignees.
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A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, AND TO ASSIST in the washing and ironing; one fully competent, may apply at No 48 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOY WANTED.—IN A DOWN-TOWN RETAIL hardware store, one about fourteen or fifteen years old. Address M. O., *Tribune* office, giving age, residence, &c.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—SMART CITY Canvassers. Those of ability and experience will apply to A. J. FULLAM, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 83 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR, HANDSOMELY furnished with rosewood, or a third story front room, nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board; family small; terms moderate; dinner at 6. Call at or address No. 80 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND two small ones, with board, suitable for a small family, or three or four single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 West 38th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st. They will be assured of home comforts. The best of reference required and given.

BOARDING.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 3 Ashland place, Perry-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board with well-furnished rooms, at No. 75 Grand-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to two gentlemen a large front room; also a smaller room, where all the comforts of a social home could be enjoyed. The location is very pleasant and convenient to the ferries. Terms from $3 50 to $4. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

A HOME WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to meet with some genteel family, where her experience as housekeeper, or every kind of needle-work, would be received in consideration for board, or for some small compensation, with a widower or young housekeeper. Address LANGDON, No. 687 Amity-st. References can be exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suits or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A PARLOR WITH CLOSETS, HOT AND cold water, gas, furnished or unfurnished, will be let, with first-class table to a permanent party. Reasonable arrangements will be made. Also one single room. Call at No. 183 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a home, for the Winter, for himself, wife and son, aged 7 years, with a plain private family, in a central and pleasant location above 14th-st.; will require room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor. Address R. V. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND LITTLE daughter; parlor and bed room in a first class house, second floor preferred. Location between 14th-st. and 24th st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Address No. 12 West 19th-st., Monday, before 11 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A French gentleman and his wife, teachers of piano and French, wish one room furnished and board, good table, dinner at 6 o'clock. Address, with full particulars and price, for four days, M. W., Station D, Bible House.

BOARDING FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife and two single gentlemen, in one of the most pleasant locations in Brooklyn; the house possesses the modern improvements, and convenient to ferries and cars. Inquire at No. 251 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; location one of the most convenient. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—TWO SISTERS want plain country board by the year, in a farmer's family. Address GEORGE CLAY, No. 56 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

BACK PARLOR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—a pleasant room on the second floor, looking out on 32d-st. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 1,256 Broadway.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., near 5th av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

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BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

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TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 99 Fulton-av., D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER—ON Broadway, near 35th-st.; also, marble rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, saw-mill, show-room, dwelling and store; the whole to let together, or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE No. 125 East 39th-st. TO LET—The house and stable No. 105 East 39th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF private house No. 173 Hester-st., containing gas and Croton water; to a suitable person, the rent will be moderate; they may let separate or together.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

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ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
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3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house on 48th-st., near 6th-av.; also one on 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Would be sold at a reasonable price, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, good bonds and mortgages, and good stocks. Inquire of RICHARD AUERMAN, No. 1179 Broadway, near 28th st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.

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N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

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FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road, 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order; saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURNITURE for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WANTED, ONE or two first-class houses in the upper part of the City in exchange for an elegant country seat near New-York. Inquire at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rich parlor suites, artistic bronzes, marble groups, rare and valuable paintings, &c.,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 3, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

embracing the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the furniture is all new, having been made to order two months ago, and comprises everything suitable for a fashionable furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade. Contents of house consists, in part, of superb 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, mosaic marble pedestals, surmounted in bronze and ormolu, two full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatel, very rich, and in perfect order, rosewood marble-top etageres, brocatel and lace curtains, Turkish chairs and lounges, rosewood reception chairs, large French pier and mantel mirrors, centre, sofa and side tables, elegant bronzes, rich mantel vases, marble groups and figures, oil-paintings, French ormolu clock, rich chandeliers, tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood dressing bureaus, divans, sofas, cottage and other chairs, oak extension table, dining-room chairs, rich china, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, with a large quantity not enumerated. Catalogues can be had at the house. Also, an elegant iron safe, portable heater, Colt's five-barrel revolver, with all the accompaniments.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., will sell, at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, a large assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany parlor, dining and bedroom furniture; rich china and glass ware, silver-plated ware, carpets, cutlery, &c.; also, two pianofortes; the whole to be sold without reserve. Catalogues now ready at the salesroom.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPerty in the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards, City of New-York belonging to the estate of George W. Geer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, now under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 208 East 26th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, under lease at $100 per annum.

Lot No. 206 East 26th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av., under lease at 200 per annum; lessee pays taxes and Croton rents; lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Lots Nos. 242 and 243 on the Bellevue maps of property, formerly belonging to the Corporation, the two lots lying together on the north side of 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x98 9; lot No. 243 is leased to a good tenant at $100 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McMAHON, attorneys for estate, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 12 Centre-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand furniture, consisting of rich rosewood parlor suites, in satin and plush, carved etageres, centre tables, Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, cornices, mirrors, pier glasses, curtains, lounges, ottomans, &c.; solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, enameled chamber suites, rich cut-glass ware French China dinner and tea sets heavy silver-plated tea service, and silver caster frames and decanter stand. Also, superbly decorated French China vases, parian statuettes, group and vases. Also, bronze time-piece and shade, oak extension table, buffet and other dining-room furniture. Also, rosewood piano-forte, City made. The above goods are all in first-rate order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.:

A splendid VICTORIA PHAETON, with top, nearly new, made by Lawrence to order; has been used but a few times; cost $450, with pole and shafts.

Also, a double two-seat box-hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts.

Also, a set of double silver plated and mounted harness, City built; also, one set of single do.

Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair of carriage horses; were raised in Ogdensburgh; were sired by Old St. Lawrence, 5 and 6 years old, 17 hands high, and are full brothers, very closely matched, of a deep bay color, with long natural tails, are very stylish wonderful courage and action, and are fast travelers; warranted sound, kind and gentle, and free from fault or blemish. Persons desirous of purchasing will find an opportunity seldom met with.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, velvet and hair cloth, oak dining-room suites, carpets, mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, &c., &c.; also, a large lot of parian and china pitchers, ten different sizes; also, a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City made; also, second-hand stove and heaters.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, sofa beds, tables, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels and other carpets, wardrobes, kitchenware, &c.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Attorney.

Also, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 155 Greene-st., all the furniture contained in said house.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very handsome black horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all respects; this horse has been used by a private family, and is one of the most reliable in every way.

E. LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CARriage Manufacturer's stock, by order of Assignee, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office. See *Herald* advertisement.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Trains leave Flushing: 6:30 A. M.; 7:55 A. M.; 10:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.; 2:45 P. M.; 4:55 P. M. Leave New-York, (From Fulton-slip, by steamer MATTANO,) 9:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.; 6:00 P. M. Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20 and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20 and 6:20 P. M.

J. S. BOTTOAFF, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON BRAZIL.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will deliver the THIRD LECTURE of his Course, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

III. VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.—Its Grandeur. History. Strong-minded Women of Amazon. Victoria Regia. Amazonian Enterprise. Steamboats, &c., &c.

Tickets for the Course, 75 cents; Ladies, 50 cents; Single Tickets, 25 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver his celebrated lecture on *What a blind man saw in England*, at the Bedford-st. Methodist E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1878.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against receiving the following described Notes, as they were stolen from the pocket of the subscriber, at the Hudson River Railroad Company's Dépôt, Warren-st., New-York, on the 28th inst., P. M., to wit.: Three Notes, dated Nov. 19, 1860, at two, three and four months, for $1,000 each, made by Brodhead & Storm, to the order of, and indorsed by, Geo. B. Adriance. Also, a due bill, made by Jas. H. Allen, for $19 77-100.

JOHN A. STORM, No. 201 Chambers-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1860.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, next, preparatory to the Annual Election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held Dec. 12, next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, Dec. 13, next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last, for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham-square.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent.

Money to loan in Brooklyn or New-York on Bond and Mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer,

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 28, 1860.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED THAT THE annual examination and repair of the Aqueduct will take place during the ensuing week; that for this purpose the water-gates at Croton Dam will be closed on Tuesday, the 4th of December, and remain closed until the repairs are completed. During this period the City will, of necessity, depend alone on the reservoirs within its limits for its daily supply.

This course is usual every year, but owing to the increased consumption and waste of the present year, and the obstacles which the Board have met in their arrangements for a proportionate additional supply, the quantity of water now in the reservoirs is less than it has ever been at the commencement of the annual repairs.

The public, therefore, is urgently requested to avoid all unnecessary waste; and for the present to be as economical in the use of water for domestic and other purposes as possible.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating two notes of the subscribers for $3,000 each, at 20 and 30 days, from Nov. 19, 1860, said notes having been lost or stolen.

SILLIMAN, MATTHEWS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1860.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organisation that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "It should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CATARRH, AND DYSPEPSIA.—BY HIS treatment and success, Dr. GOODALE has satisfied the community that he understands and can cure Catarrh! This fact should inspire confidence that his new and true theory of Dyspepsia will enable him to cure this disease also. No one who has consulted him and tried his remedies for either complaint will charge him with imposition or quackery. He may be consulted at No. 71 Suffolk-st., New York. A pamphlet describing both diseases may be had by sending postage stamp.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope, in impotency and those sad disorders of body and mind occasioned by early indiscretion, entailing debility, failure of memory, dyspepsia, departure of youthful appearance and vigor, &c. Prepared and sold only by Dr. WARD, No. 483 Broadway.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The galvano-electric Regenerator cures spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. CONVERS' MEDICAL ROOMS, NO. 532 Broadway, up stairs, is consulted in all forms of private disease. All persons who have been unfortunate should call on the Doctor and be speedily cured. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to females. A remedy which has never in a single instance failed of removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions, &c. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860.

n3-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's, No. 192 Broadway.

o27-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.

n17-law6mS*

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist, No. 635 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 2 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York. TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $26; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, and leaves THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R. foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The Steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship JOHN BELL, Capt. AIRD, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.......Dec. 11
TUESDAY.......Jan. 8
TUESDAY.......Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau.......$45
To Havana.......$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship *Keystone*, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; Steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer *State of Georgia* will sail as above for Savannah, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION OF THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of the Veteran Corps of the State of New-York will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1860, at 7 o'clock, when officers will be elected for the Civic Society for the ensuing year. It is requested that every member be present. Veterans who wish to unite with the Society will please present their names on that evening. By order of THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

A. W. JONES, late Colonel.
ABM. COLEMAN, Secretary.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the struggle for the Independence of Poland, in 1830, will be celebrated on SATURDAY EVENING next, Dec. 1, at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Who feel a friendship for the cause of Poland are respectfully invited. Julian Allen, John Gacek, W. Kochanowski, John Mokrzycki, A. Kaszewski, Committee.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, will hold their Forty-seventh Anniversary on MONDAY, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Asylum, No. 139 East 20th-st., when the annual report will be read and an address delivered.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BAND.—THE FRAternal compact existing between the subscribers, under the name and style of THE BAND, was dissolved and terminated on the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., by the senior member having taken unto himself a wife.

J. B. McKLEVERLY,
E. H. PYPES,
C. A. KLODHOPPER.

The remaining members of the above Band, though laboring under great disadvantages, will endeavor to carry on the Association according to the principles and original intentions of the Three, and that there may be no more disbanding, we give the assurance that when necessary again to have these bonds severed, we will assume like responsibilities together—then the Three may once more be united in the bonds of the Band.

E. H. PYPES,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1860. C. A. KLODHOPPER.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOsals for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some young lady, with a view to wedlock, (if mutual on both sides.) The advertiser is an American, of high parentage, religious habits, and the possessor of a true and noble heart. He wishes to meet with some young person about 20, possessing good looks, a loving disposition, and those other virtues constituting the true woman. Address, confidentially, CHARLES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
JEWESS TO-DAY.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE.

Most positively the only performance at a Matinee of the grand Opera of

THE JEWESS (LA JUIVE,)
With its extraordinary *mise en scene*.
Characters by
MADAME FABBRI, MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
SIGNOR STIGELLI, CARL FORMES.
Conductor.......CARL ANSCHUTZ

The wonderful Illuminations which were used on the occasion of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' BALL

will be employed, and thus afford the public an opportunity of seeing that imposing display.

A chorus of sixty singers, including the celebrated Arion Society, an Orchestra of sixty professors, Corps de Ballet, and four hundred auxiliaries.

The stage has been arranged on an entirely new principle, increasing the breadth and height of the new scenery to nearly double its former dimensions. Three magnificent scenes have been painted, and an extraordinary quantity of splendid properties have been expressly made on the original Parisian patterns. The different processions and tableaux will comprise about 400 persons, dressed in the richest mediæval age costumes ever exhibited in this country, including sixty-four complete suits of solid armor (*cap a pie*.) They are of costly materials, corresponding in their minutest details to those worn in the Twelfth Century, and are the only ones that have ever been imported to America.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.

To be had at the Ticket Offices, Hotels and Music Stores.

A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at the principal ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Prox's and Walker's.

Doors open at 12 M.; to commence at 1 precisely.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 3, at 8,

Positively last night but two of the grand Opera of

THE JEWESS,
With its extraordinary *mise en scene*.
Characters by
MME. FABBRI, MME. ANNA BISHOP,
SIGNOR STIGELLI, CARL FORMES.

The sale of tickets for Monday, the last night but two of THE JEWESS, commences this morning at the three ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,)
SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.
At the request of numerous parties, the comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
Received with roars of laughter.
On MONDAY will be produced the
MODEL
HYPOCRITE,
A NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY.
With new scenery and appropriate appointments, in which a
YOUNG LADY
of this City will make her first appearance on any stage.

The cast will include the following eminent artistes: Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Fanny Morant, &c., &c.

Box Book now open for any of the above nights.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

In order to accommodate the vast crowds unable to obtain admission to witness

MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S
Great personation of
PESCARA,
In Shield's play of
THE APOSTATE.
On Thanksgiving night, the same bill will be presented in it entirely as on that evening.
THREE PIECES.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
As
PESCARA,
And the two amusing farces of
BETSEY BAKER
AND
MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
No. 663 Broadway.
J. H. OGDEN,
The Irish Ambassador.
THE GREAT CARLO FAMILY,
Celebrated Pantomimists.
Mlle. MARIETTA,
Mlle. ANITA,
Mlle. CLARA,
Mlle. SCHELL,
the best lady dancers in the country.
Mme. and Mons. RONTANAIO,
the great Buffo singers.
JULIA MELVILLE,
the celebrated English vocalist.
LIZZIE DONALDSON,
whose performances on the slack wire astonish every beholder,—and 40 other performers, EVERY NIGHT.

JEAN PAUL WOLFSTENBERGER'S
NEW PAINTING OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS,
ARCTIC REGIONS,
Pronounced by European and American connoisseurs to be the most
CHASTE AND ENCHANTING
CHASTE AND ENCHANTING

work of art in the world; each scene is adorned with authentic portraits of Arctic celebrities by Winterhalter, among which are those of Sir John Franklin, Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes, and also those of

LADY FRANKLIN AND HENRY GRINNELL, Esq.,
LADY FRANKLIN AND HENRY GRINNELL, Esq.,

liberal patrons of Arctic expeditions. This Panorama is replete with artistic gems. Go and see it at Hope Chapel, Broadway,

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec 4.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.......Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager.......E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer.......J. W. Wilder.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
GRAND CAVALCADE.
JOCKO.
MISS KATE ORMAND,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
The Wonderful Horse
IHRAM.
And all the Company will appear.
Grand Matinée EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon.......Sole Lessee and Manager
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1860.
Immense success of the grand, Sacred, Scriptural Drama of the
PRODIGAL SON,
with its Great Cast, New Scenery, New Costumes, Ballet, Chorus, Auxiliaries, &c. Concludes with Morley's last new Farce, called
A REGULAR FIX.
On MONDAY EVENING, Mr. FORREST will appear as MACBETH, for the first time these four years.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,
The performance will commence with
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
FRISKY COBBLER.
WHIRLIGIG HALL.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."
By GEORGE L. BROWN,
Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at
"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open day and evening.
GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE,
TORONTO, C. W.

The above popular place of entertainment is now open for rent or lease to Managers of Concerts, Panoramas, Entertainments, &c., on terms the most reasonable. Apply to THOMAS BROWN, Dolphin Saloon, Toronto, Canada West.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Respectfully announce that they will give one more Vocal Entertainment in Brooklyn at the Tabernacle, (in Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st.,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, commencing at 7¾; doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

PARLOR READINGS.—FOR THE CONVENIence of the pupils, teachers, and heads of Schools, Mr. SIDDONS will give his readings on SATURDAYS at 2½ o'clock; Wednesday evenings as usual. No 13 West 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. Residence, No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AND 7½ EVENING,
When the popular domestic Drama,
ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER,
will be produced, and the celebrated DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
MISS DORA DAWSON
will appear, singing a LOUD and POWERFUL TENOR and a SWEET and DELICATE SOPRANO. The following novelties and wonders will be seen at all hours:
TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and strange human beings ever known.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY,
the most curious and interesting creature living.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS,
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES;
just purchased at great expense, the most extraordinary sight ever beheld. Also, LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the
BEAUTIFUL NEW BURLETTA,
In three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS,
With
MISS LAURA KEENE
And
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast, and the
MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENE
Called the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
In the
BOWER OF FERNS,
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Open at 6¾ o'clock; commence at 7¾.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway,
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 206 Times Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6½ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; been used a few months; in perfect order. Will be sold less than half its value. Inquire at No. 59 Hammond-st.

A FRENCH LADY, PERFECT PIANIST and player, pupil from Ascher, pianist to the Empress of the French, wishes to give private lessons. Best of references if required. Address Mrs. WAUTERS, No. 6 4th-av. For sale, a very nice piano, for $75.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

$200 FOR A MAGNIFICENT CARVED-LEGS 7-octave Piano, full iron frame, overstrung bass, and almost new—a chance seldom offered. Can be seen at J. & C. FISCHER'S piano-fore wareroom, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 266 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BARMORE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A FINE AND highly cultivated voice, desires a situation in a Church, (Protestant preferred.) Address her present instructor. A. BAGIOLI, No. 42 West 33d-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is specially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy. Beginners' Class for gentlemen will commence at 7½ P. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays, in Brooklyn; Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 80 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

[Concluded from First Page.]

our cotton, will in time, perhaps soon enough for our purposes, open them again," was his reply.

The Legislature, which commenced its session yesterday, has already before it various bills providing for the emergency.

There is much financial depression and pecuniary distress; but it is borne with a heroic sense that it is one of the consequences of the work of revolution, in the midst of which no one here doubts we now are.

RODERICK.

KENTUCKY.

THE UNION MEETING IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday Night, Nov. 26, 1860.

There has just been a tremendous Union gathering in our City Hall. The resolutions, passed by an overwhelming majority, were emphatically for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of all the laws, whether applicable to the North or the South. They deplore and condemn sectionalism everywhere—implore the Northern States no longer to nullify or evade the Fugitive Slave law, and the Southern States to remain in the Union, and conform to the Constitution, as the supreme law, and to all laws passed in pursuance thereof. They respectfully insist upon the prompt repeal of the obnoxious nullifying acts of the Free States, and upon the observance of the authority and enactments of the United States by the Slave States. The Louisville resolutions proclaim that Kentucky sees no cause to despair of justice within the Union, and that she will stand by the Union, and for the faithful execution of every provision of the Constitution and every law of the land. She does not assert nor acknowledge the right of secession—but she will claim and exercise the right of revolution, if and when the aggressions upon her constitutional rights by the North or the Government become intolerable, and never until then. She is set against the course of South Carolina, as unconstitutional, uncalled for, and extremely rash and dangerous.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE and Judge W. F. BULLOCK spoke warmly for the preservation of the Union and the strict observance of the Constitution by all sections. They pray Northern fanatics to retrace their steps, and Southern fire-eaters to stay their hands. Parties in both sections are to blame. Let partisans, North and South, recede and moderate. They say that Mr. LINCOLN himself is harmless. He is elected by little more than one-third of the popular vote. He will be fettered by the Senate and the House, will not draw a dollar from the Treasury, nor appoint a single officer without the consent of his opponents. His mere election is no cause for alarm or disturbance. But there is impending and prospective danger, direct and indirect, from the sectionalism in the Northern party, as from the sectionalism in the Southern party. These gentlemen appeal to the conservatives of the North to assert their rights and our rights, and have the nullifying laws repealed. The Border Slave States will invoke the nationality of the Border Free States—rouse up the conservative spirit in those States. The South ought no longer to be disunited. Had she been united, she would have been sustained by a united and powerful conservative vote in the North, and thus have elected a man of their choice. The South ought forthwith to unite in common devotion to the American Union, and in a common determination to observe the Constitution and all the laws, and to demand their like observance by the entire North. There is still conservatism enough in the North effectually to coöperate with Southern conservatism to preserve the Constitution and the Union.

Kentucky is not to be dragged out of the Union, nor to be an outpost to fight the battles for others while they lie snugly in bed. She is not going to desert the Union at the first alarm-cry, nor help to pull down the great fabric of our Fathers, nor trail the national flag, nor set up as a sovereign and independent State. Kentucky prays never to see the people of these United States dissevered, discordant, belligerent—butchering and plundering one another with satanic malignity. She looks for remedies only within the Union; and she will always submit to the will of the majority of the American people, when constitutionally expressed and constitutionally administered.

Mr. GUTHRIE was remarkably aroused and determined last night. He is a man of the Andrew Jackson cast. He abides by his public and legislative record in 1832 and 1833 against secession, and JACKSON'S proclamation. Were JAMES GUTHRIE now the Chief Magistrate, many say he would be well nigh as firm and terrible to all seceders and nullifiers everywhere as was Old Hickory, and would swear with Jacksonlike emphasis and meaning that this Union and this Constitution must and shall be maintained and preserved.

The venerable Gov. WICKLIFFE, too, spoke with great earnestness and power. He adheres to his and JACKSON'S and Kentucky's uniform and noble position for this Union. He wishes that a Gen. JACKSON were now President of the United States. He, WICKLIFFE, points to his eminent public and official services of thirty-five years to attest his devotion to the perpetuity of our Union, and his antagonism to the alleged right or policy of secession.

Gov. WICKLIFFE regrets the election of Mr. LINCOLN as most unfortunate for the peace of the country; but regards it as legitimate, and no justification or apology for the secession of any State. In fact, his election is not the cause of the Southern movement—that movement is only the carrying out of the design conceived by some of the leaders in the Cotton States, long before LINCOLN or FREMONT was thought of for the Presidency.

Kentucky would suffer more than any other State, North or South, by a dissolution; she can never consent to it. She implores her Southern sisters to wait, and pause, and consider that if they do their duty in Congress, all is well, and the Republican party is harmless. Let Kentucky's emphatic expression be against those Southern Representatives and Senators who talk about abandoning their posts on the 4th of March next, about retreating from their public duties, which nothing can excuse them from performing. Such recreants, says Gov. WICKLIFFE, would deserve universal condemnation, and most especially from Kentucky—a central, inland and border State, that has her all at stake upon the permanency of this Union, and can therefore countenance nothing from any quarter tending to destroy or weaken it.

Gov. WICKLIFFE declares that the question of secession was settled long ago by the people of the United States, if any question was ever settled since the formation of a civil government. It was settled by the people of the United States when they framed and established their Constitution, not as a compact or copartnership between sovereign and independent States or corporations, but as the agreement of the whole people to govern themselves for common objects, by and through the one General Government, a government for all and over all, and to exist, in all its virtue and vigor, beneficence, power and influence, forever. Gen. WASHINGTON, Gen. HAMILTON, JAMES MADISON, Gen. JACKSON, all the wisest men of the past, pronounced it a Constitution everlasting, and denied the "right" of secession or nullification, as repugnant to the whole plan of its framers. A State can resort to revolution and take the consequences. Secession is nullification by wholesale.

If the secessionists succeed, public and private credit will be crushed, all the planting, farming, mercantile and manufacturing interests in the entire land will be ruined, and the star of our nation will go down in darkness and fraternal blood, to rise no more forever.

Gov. WICKLIFFE proposes a Union Mass Convention of the people of Kentucky on the 8th of next January. I believe the people will approve of his proposition and assemble accordingly.

PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

OBSERVATIONS IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

Since my last letter I have passed through most of the Southern States, and can give you, briefly, the results of my observation.

In Kentucky, I believe a great majority of her substantial citizens are in favor of sustaining the Union as it is, rather than take part in any movement that would tend to its destruction. They are quite indignant in their denunciation of the acts known as the Personal Liberty bills, which have been passed of late years in many of the Eastern States; but even the passage of this law and the election of LINCOLN does not seem to justify, in their minds, secession. "Let us try him," said a wealthy old Kentucky planter to me. "He may be a good deal better than we think he is, and he can't be much worse than the President who is now at the head of the Government." This last remark struck me as being very sensible, and well worthy the consideration of the most ultra secessionist.

As I passed from Kentucky toward Tennessee, I found by conversing with citizens whom I had the pleasure to meet, that, after all, the election of LINCOLN was not half so serious a consideration to the minds of the planters as were the Personal Liberty bills of the North. The immediate repeal of these bills, they thought, would restore peace and good will among the people of these United States. When appealed to for an opinion as to the probable action of the people in the States where this to them objectionable law exists, I did not hesitate to assure them, as I believed, that in a few isolated instances the law might be repealed, but in a majority of the States where it existed, its abolishment was quite as impossible as was that of Slavery, by the people of the Southern States.

On reaching Nashville, I found the cockade fever quite prevalent, but confined to the younger portion of the community—lads of 18 or 20 summers, connected with the Medical College, Military Academy, stores, law offices, few of whom dreamed of or cared for the fatal consequences that must fall upon them, more especially in the event of a dissolution of this Union.

In Nashville, I found the older and more reliable members of society preparing themselves for what they termed a dreaded future. They had been taught to think by the more active workers in the late Presidential campaign, that upon JOHN BELL's election rested the future permanency of the Union. They entered the struggle against BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, with this belief impressed upon their minds. They came out of the battle as victors, but found to their sorrow that even with this triumph they were badly beaten by the "Rail splitter of Illinois."

In Tennessee business is almost entirely suspended. On the principal thoroughfares of the capital it seemed to my eye as a Sabbath-day. The banks refuse accommodation to all alike; even the "shavers," of whom there is a legion in Nashville, refuse to cash paper (first-class) at any kind of "shave." In Memphis I found business about the same, but people much more of the fire-eating order than were those of Nashville. This can be readily accounted for from the proximity of Memphis to the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

From Memphis I proceeded via Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. I remained here but a brief period; long enough, however, to find that at the depot, hotel, and all the way stations toward Savannah, the Vigilantes and Minute-men had a strong delegation on hand to examine the faces, if not the pockets, of all who passed their way. I reached Macon about 8 o'clock in the morning. During the night's travel I had the pleasure of hearing one of a party of three ask a gentleman with whom I had been enjoying a lengthy conversation during the night, "Who is that?" pointing at me. He answered by telling them my name and place of residence—New-York City. One of the other blue cockades thereupon growled out, "There, what did I tell you? I knew he was a d—d Yankee!"

From Macon I passed to Savannah where, I think I found the hot bed of secession. So far as I was personally concerned I have no reason to find fault, but in saying this much I am well assured that I am solely indebted to a handful of noble men residing in Savannah who humanely and manfully watched over my safety.

In conclusion, permit me to impress upon my fellow-citizens of the Northeast and Northwest that, from a careful survey, I am well assured that no citizen not from a slaveholding State, is safe now at the South. The people are to a certain extent mad upon this Slavery question, and the recent election of the Republican nominees. They will neither listen to argument or reason. To learn that you are a citizen or resident of a non-slaveholding State, is to them sufficient grounds for suspicion and for summary punishment.

NEWSPAPER INDICATIONS.

THURLOW WEED'S OPINION ON THE PROSPECTS OF DISUNION.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Yesterday.

The suggestions, in a recent number of the *Journal*, of a basis of settlement of differences between the North and South, have, in awakening attention and discussion, accomplished their purpose. We knew that in no quarter would these suggestions be more distasteful than with our own most valued friends. We knew that the occasion would be regarded as inopportune. We knew, also, the provocations in the controversy were with our opponents. Nothing is easier, certainly, than to demonstrate the rightfulness of the position of the Republican Party—a party that was created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and owes its recent triumph to the determination of Slavery to extend and perpetuate its political dominion, aided by two successive and besotted Federal Administrations.

But, unfortunately, the pending issue is to be decided irrespective of its merits. The election of Mr. LINCOLN is the *pretext* for, and not the *cause* of disunion. The design originated with Mr. CALHOUN, who, when he failed to be chosen President of the whole Union, named the scheme of dividing it, and devoted the remainder of his life in training up the South to the treason now impending. Mr. CALHOUN had, in McDUFFIE, HAYNE, and other statesmen, eloquent auxiliaries. The contagion extended to other Southern States. And by diligence, activity, discipline and organization, the whole people of the Gulf States have come to sympathize with their leaders—the masses are, in their readiness for civil war, in *advance* of their leaders. They have been educated to believe us their enemies. This has been effected by systematic misrepresentations of the sentiments and feelings of the North—and mainly from the falsehoods of the insidious *Journal of Commerce*, the infamous *Express*, and the vagrant *Herald*. The result of this is, that the Southern people, with an unanimity not generally understood, are impatient for disunion, more than one-half of them are acting in utter ignorance of the intentions, views and feelings of the North. Nor will the leaders permit them to be disabused. Those leaders know that Mr. LINCOLN will administer the Government in strict and impartial obedience to the Constitution and laws, seeking only the safety and welfare of the whole people, through the prosperity and glory of the UNION. For this reason they precipitate the conflict, fearing that if they wait for a provocation, none will be furnished, and that without fuel their fires will be extinguished.

This question, involving the integrity of the Union, and the experiment of self-government, we repeat, will be decided irrespective of its merits. Three miserable months, of a miserable Administration, must "drag its slow length along" before the Republican Administration can act or be heard. During these three months its baneful influences will be seen and felt in the demoralization of popular sentiment. Its functionaries and its journals will continue to malign the North and inflame the South; leaving, on the 4th of March, to their successors, an estate as wretchedly encumbered and dilapidated as imbecile or spendthrift ever bequeathed. Mismanaged as that estate has been, and wretched as its present condition is, we regard it as an inestimable, priceless and precious inheritance—an inheritance which we are unwilling to see wholly squandered before we come into possession.

To our dissenting friends, who will not question our devotion to freedom, however much they may distrust our judgment, we submit a few earnest admonitions:

1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union.
2. This danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism; and in the fanatic zeal of Northern Abolitionists, who seek the emancipation of slaves, regardless of consequences.
3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country.

The disunion sentiment is paramount in at least seven States, while it divides and distracts as many more. Nor is it wise to deceive ourselves with the impression that the South is not in earnest. It is in earnest, and the sentiment has taken hold of all classes with such blind vehemence as to "crush out" the Union sentiment.

Now, while, as has been said, it is easy to prove all this unjust and wrong, we have to deal with things as they are—with facts as they exist—with people blinded by passion. Peaceable secession is not intended; nor is it practicable even if such was its object. Mad, however, as the South is, there is a Union sentiment there worth cherishing. It will develop and expand as fast as the darkness and delusion, in relation to the feelings of the North, can be dispelled. This calls for moderation and forbearance. We do not, when our dwelling is in flames, stop to ascertain whether it was the work of an incendiary, before we extinguish the fire! Hence, we suggestions of a basis of adjustment, without the expectation that they would be accepted, in terms, by either section, but that they might possibly inaugurate a movement in that direction. The Union is worth preserving. And if worth preserving, suggestions in its behalf, however crude, will not be condemned. A victorious party can afford to be tolerant—not, as our friends assume, in the abandonment or abasement of its principles or character—but in efforts to correct and disabuse the minds of those who misunderstood both.

Before a final appeal—before a resort to the "rough frown of war," we should like to see a Convention of the people, consisting of delegates appointed by the States. After more than seventy years of "wear and tear" of collision and abrasion, it should be no cause of wonder that the machinery of Government is found weakened, or out of repair, or even defective. Nor would it be unprofitable for the North and South, bringing their respective griefs claims and proposed reforms to a common arbitrament, to meet, discuss and determine upon a future.

It will be said that we have done nothing wrong, and have nothing to offer. This, supposing it true, is precisely the reason we should both *propose* and *offer* whatever may, by possibility, avert the evils of civil war, and preserve the blessings of Union.

Many suppose that the North has nothing to lose by a division of the Union. Some even say that we are to be gainers by it. We do not, for obvious reasons, intend to discuss this aspect of the question. *But it is a mistake—a serious and an expensive mistake.* The North and South were wisely, and by a good Providence, united. Their interests, their welfare, their happiness, their glory, their destiny, is one. Separated, while the North languishes, the South becomes, first a Despotism, running riot for a season, with unrestrained African Slavery, to share, in time, the fate of every tropical nation, whether Despotism, Monarchy or Republic. That fate, induced by the indolence, luxury and laxity of the privileged few over the oppressed, degraded and enslaved many, is anarchy and destruction. That fate is written in the history of all enslaved nations—its ancient, seared and crumbling, but instructive monuments are seen in Egypt, in Italy, in Central America, and in Mexico.

These are the evils—and they are not imaginary—that we desire to avert. But conscious of the feebleness of a single voice, in a tempest, there is little to expect but to abide its peltings. The Republican Party now represents one side of a controversy fraught with the safety and welfare of this Government and nation. As an individual we shall endeavor to do our duty; and as we understand it, that duty does not consist in folded arms, or sealed ears, or closed eyes. Even if, as our Rochester and Syracuse friends—and they are such in the truest meaning of the word—the North stands, in all respects, blameless, in this controversy, much is needed to correct the impression of the Southern people, many of whom, truly informed, would join us in defending the Union. We do not mistake the mission of the Republican Party in assuming, that while defending Free Territory from aggression, it maintains and upholds the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. The people have entrusted the Government to our keeping, and we must not abuse their confidence or disappoint their expectations.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. HAMMOND.

REDCLIFFE, Nov. 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your dispatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union on the 17th or 18th of December next. She intends to try it fully, at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She will take no *guarantees*, but will go out high and dry forever. If Georgia will back her, there will be little or no trouble. I only wish she had called her Convention for the day before and gone out first. We don't want to lead. We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. Let her put forth her hand and grasp them. She is and must be the Empire State of the South, and South Carolina will have, perhaps, a hard time without her sustaining arm. Your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND.

Committee of the Mass Meeting, Columbus.

The Palmetto Flag in New-York.

The *Herald's* material for disunion sensation is running low. It refers to the fact that the Palmetto flag is actually flying from the mast-head of vessels in the harbor of New-York, as evidence that the secession mania has seized upon the shipowners and sea captains. The truth is that the Palmetto flag has been flying for the last seven years at the topgallant masthead of two lines of schooners and small brigs which have done the cotton and rice freighting between Charleston and New-York. It has been used, like a multiplicity of other private signals in the harbor, as a distinguishing pennant to indicate that vessels of a particular line are in port, and may be found at a given pier by any one having freight for Charleston. Capt. MARSHALL's Liverpool line flies a black ball on a red ground as the private signal of his line. To the diseased imagination of some people this may be supposed to symbolise war with Great Britain and consequent bloodshed, though the owner or captain of any of these ships probably never dreamed of attaching any such meaning to the flag.

To the *Herald's* imagination this flag, which has flaunted to the breeze in our harbor for several years, bodes only dissolution of the Union and a breaking up of all commercial intercourse with the South.

It is true that one vessel of a Charleston line—the brig *John H. Jones*—wears the Palmetto flag as a distinguishing and sectional badge, her owner, Capt. MILLS, having gone to the expense of placing a single star in one of his old signals to signal; by that he goes the whole animal for secession; that he hates all Black Republicans, and is, himself, a most zealous friend of the cotton and rice exporting State of South Carolina.

Capt. MILLS, on being politely questioned on the subject of his flag, yesterday, told a gentleman, with more emphasis than civility, that if anybody dared to go on board of his vessel, and attempt to haul it down, "he was a dead man—a corpse!" Shuddering at the idea of being in so dangerous proximity to destruction, the gentleman says, he immediately disclaimed all intention to interfere with his "Pametto flag," and told him he had a perfect right to fly any kind of a flag he chose—in New York, though he had heard that a "Committee" regulated flags in Charleston. Capt. MILLS stated, that a Committee came over from Williamsburgh to request him to haul it down. He was not on board at the time, but if he had been, he would have laid the Black Republican low with a heavy handspike, or any other handy weapon. In fact, he would have made a "corpse" of him in less than no time. In the evening he heard that Marshal RYNDERS had come down to see about it, and he told his informant that he would dare RYNDERS or anybody else to touch his flag, as he would do it at his peril. The Marshal informed him—luckily in good season—that he had come down to *defend* the flag, whereupon the chivalrous Captain invited his protector to come on board and "take something." The "Palmetto flag," as the Captain calls it, "is still flying on the *John H. Jones*."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Speeches by Mr. Adam Norrie, Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., E. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Consul, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others.

The members of St. Andrew's Society, who have put bread into the mouths of many Scotch widows and orphans, celebrated the 104th Anniversary of the Association, last evening, by dining together at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At the principal table in the South dining-room, to which the members of the Society and invited guests marched from one of the drawing-rooms, preceded by a Highland piper, were seated, at 8 o'clock, Adam Norrie, Esq., President of St. Andrew's Society; Dr. Beales, President of St. George's Society; Henry Hoguet, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; William M. Evarts, President of the New-England Society; Jas. T. Soutter, President of the Old Dominion Society; Mr. Broadhead, of the St. Nicholas Society; Capt. Johnson, of the ship *Andrew Jackson*; Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, Rev. Dr. J. Thompson, and E. M. Archibold, H. B. M. Consul. During the evening Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, entered the hall, and took his seat near the President. The dining-room was decorated gaily with flags, and behind the chair of the President was a transparency, over which was a representation of the patron saint, with "Relieve the distressed" written over it, and beneath, the symbolical thistle and the inscription "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

REV. JOHN N. McLEOD asked the Divine blessing on the viands under which the tables groaned, and the company did ample justice to them. When an hour had thus pleasantly flown, Rev. JOHN THOMPSON offered prayer, there was music on the bagpipe by a Highland piper, who during the discussion of the repast had divided the honors with an excellent band, and then

ADAM NORRIE, Esq., the President, addressed the assembled members and guests. He said he was there again in obedience to their request that he should continue to occupy the chair. He assured them of the interest that he took in the prosperity of the Society, and thanked them for the manner in which they had honored him. He stated that though they had had more applications than usual from the needy during the past year, still their exchequer was in good condition, and they entered upon another year with a balance in the treasury. He dwelt upon the fact that throughout the world the sons of "Auld Scotia" were gathered as they were to do honor to the fatherland. He proposed a bumper for the day and the memories it recalled.

All stood, drank the toast and gave three cheers, and the band played "Auld Lang Syne."

To the second regular toast, "The land o'cakes," the response was a song by Mr. COSTAR. "The land we live in," was received with three cheers; but there was no other response.

In proposing the next toast, the President alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales; expressed his gratification at the warmth of his reception, and his hope that it was an augury of continued peace between the two nations. He proposed "The Queen, God bless her," and the company united in singing, "God save the Queen."

"The President of the United States" was toasted, and Mr. CRUIKSHANK sang a song.

To the sixth toast, "The representatives of the British Government in this country," Her Britannic Majesty's Consul ARCHIBALD arose, expressed his happiness in being present, commended the charitable objects and deeds of the Society, and the spirit with which the memories of the old country were kept alive there. He dwelt upon the magnitude of the loss which Scotland had suffered within the past year in the death of NAPIER, and COCHRANE, Earl of Dundonald. He spoke of the joy that he felt in the admirable reception that had been given here to the Prince of Wales. He had had opportunity of knowing that the British Government was greatly pleased with the hospitality tendered him, and that it had awakened in the hearts of Englishmen a feeling of sincere friendship. He concluded by proposing "The memory of Scotland's departed heroes."

Mr. SIMPSON sung a favorite Scotch air with a sweetness that captivated even the stoical reporters. Then the Representatives of the Sister Charitable Societies were toasted. The President called attention to the fact that the representative of the Old Dominion Society, instituted within the past year, was present. The toast was received with all the honors.

Dr. BEALES, on behalf of the St. George's Society, returned thanks, and in humorous vein excused himself from a lengthened speech. He deplored the prospects of broken peace in Europe, and uttered his gratitude that England, with her noble volunteers, (applause,) and with her brave Scotsmen, ready to join in her defence, was ready for any emergency. He toasted

"The Volunteers of Scotland."

HENRY HOGUET, Esq., spoke for the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and proposed the sentiment,

"*Charity*—The daughter of faith, the mother of hope."

Mr. BROADHEAD took the floor for the St. Nicholas Society, and proposed:

"The health, prosperity and happiness of the members of St. Andrew's Society."

WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., on behalf of the New-England Society, said he should have spoken at more length had not the representatives of other older Societies given him a precedent of short speeches. He ran a parallel between the sons of New-England and the sons of Scotland in social attributes, in public spirit and in zeal for religion. Upon whom could the country in all times of trial depend more surely than upon the descendants here of the Scotch and the descendants here of Englishmen? [Applause.] It was only when they were opposed that it was difficult to tell which had the best of it. He had been amused in the early part of the evening to hear the President debating with regard to who should take the Yankee in. [Laughter.] At length a worthy gentleman had been selected to march with him to the dining hall, but he doubted whether those who lined the corridors through which they passed could tell whether the Scotchman was taking the Yankee in or the Yankee taking in the Scotchman. [Laughter and applause.] Some things of note in the way of peace and war had occurred during the past year. The triumphs of liberty in Italy were the theme of universal congratulation. To the honor of England he said that the arms of GARIBALDI carried out in Italy what public opinion in England had called for and countenanced. In the promptings of English, Scotch and American feeling, they recognized the same regard for liberty. Mr. EVARTS spoke joyously of the recent progress of the Prince of Wales in this country. And what should they say of it, but that in his triumphant progress through the hearts of the people of this land, 77 years after the peace that followed the Revolution, the youthful Prince was but pressing upon their lips the kiss of peace. [Loud applause.] And in their own country a Presidential election, involving on either side the sincerest feeling had been ended, and it was to be expected that, however it was terminated, there would be hard feelings left behind. More excitement than usually followed these contests, now existed, but they must not doubt that recent occurrences presented but another phase of the same feeling for liberty that he had alluded to, and that in the end all would come out right; for, in the language of the old Scotch song, "When they fell they aye got up again." [Applause.] Mr. EVARTS concluded by proposing the following toast:

"The people of Scotland, and the people of New-England: Nature formed them of one blood; and zeal for religion, and education, and the love of liberty have made them of the same spirit."

'Mid loud applause the sentiment was honored.

JAMES T. SOUTTER, President of the Old Dominion Society, said he wished the gentleman who had just sat down had followed the precedents of those who had spoken before him, and had not spoken at such length. He disliked to follow the eloquent speech of that eloquent gentleman. [Laughter and applause.] It was pleasant in the midst of the troubles which existed without, disguise it as they would, for them to come together here like brothers. [Applause.] Mr. SOUTTER complimented the daughters of Virginia especially, and proposed "The homes and firesides of Scotland,—the cause and bulwark of their virtue the Bible; their chief ornament the family altar." The band played, "Carry me back to Old Virginia," amid loud applause.

Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, in an entertaining speech, of some length, gave some interesting reminiscences of early life in the Scottish schools, and enforced the sentiment last proposed.

The last regular toast proposed general festivity in general terms, and until a much later hour than that at which we go to press those present were engaged in complying with its injunctions.

During the latter part of the evening Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN was loudly called for and when he arose warmly received. He expressed his thanks for the compliment to himself and to Kentucky. He eulogized that State, claimed that her people were descended from those beautiful daughters of Virginia to whom his friend from the Old Dominion had referred, and, further, that the English, Irish and Scotch blood ran together in the veins of their sons. This blood, which had earned fame in times past, was to rise still higher here he trusted, in the land of its adoption. He again expressed his thanks. He humorously enunciated his kind feelings for all the Saints,—and especially St. Andrew,—whose acquaintance he had made in New-York. In the State from which he came they had no Saints on their calendar. [Laughter.] He trusted that this land might always continue to be the asylum of the oppressed and the home of Liberty. [Loud applause.]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Front Street Murder.

ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR—THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION—ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT.

Coroner HORTON impanneled a jury of twelve men yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of PATRICK KELLY, who was murdered at No. 215 Front-street, Thursday night, by Charles McCAULEY. The jury, after viewing the body of deceased, adjourned until two o'clock to-day, without hearing any testimony.

On requisition, Coroner HORTON, Prof LOUIS BAUER, of the Brooklyn Medical and Surgical Institute, assisted by Drs. Willets, Ostrander, Cooper and Halsey, yesterday afternoon made a *post-mortem* examination.

The medical investigation revealed a cleanly cut wound on the left side of the breastbone six and a-half inches in length, passing through the skin, the muscles, three ribs and its muscular connections, opening both the pericardium and the right chamber of the heart, dividing the diaphragm to the extent of two and a-half inches, inflicting an inch long wound in the stomach, which protruded into the chest.

The left pleura was occupied by about a pint of partly coagulated blood; some blood was also found in the pericardium. The circumstance that the deceased had taken his meal but an hour or so prior to the infliction of the wound, accounts readily for the fact that his stomach had been injured.

The nature and extent of the injury render it evident that it was inflicted with a strong, long-bladed and pointed knife, or some such like instrument.

Charles McCAULEY, who committed this murder, has not yet been arrested. The offence was committed at about 11½ o'clock Thursday night, in the yard at the rear of the house No. 215 Front-street, where both parties resided with their families. The immediate incentive to the commission of the act was, undoubtedly, intoxicating liquors, as both were intoxicated at the time. But it appears the primary cause of their difficulty was of several weeks standing, and grew out of a conflict between the wives of the two men. Mrs. McCAULEY and Mrs. KELLY, it is alleged, have frequently quarreled, and on the day before the murder, the former went into the room of the latter, and, after a war of words, was thrust out with some violence. When McCAULEY came home, late Thursday night, intoxicated, it appears that he went to his room on the third floor front, and after hearing his wife relate her wrongs, he went to KELLY's room, on the same floor, back, and knocking at the door, challenged KELLY to come out and fight him, saying "that he was the man for him," and using other similar expressions. It appears that McCAULEY then went to the yard at the rear of the house, and awaited the arrival of his antagonist, who evidently accepted the challenge with alacrity. Mrs. KELLY, fearing serious difficulty, ran into the next house, No. 217, and called up from his bed a young man, named JOHN McTAMANY, and requested his interference to prevent a fight. He hastily dressed himself, and obeyed the summons. Upon reaching the yard, he found the men striking at each other, when he rushed between them and seized McCAULEY about the neck with his right arm, and with his left, attempted to keep KELLY away. McCAULEY, in struggling to release himself either fell or was thrown partially down, and as he rose to his feet he stabbed McTAMANY in the left thigh, near the groin, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. McCAULEY, by this time, was perfectly infuriated, and made a plunge with a knife at KELLY, inflicting a mortal wound, as described above. KELLY started for the house—a distance of ten or twelve feet—and fell dead as he reached the door. His body was taken to his room up stairs, and the Police were immediately notified of the occurrence. Sergeant RHODES, of the Second Precinct, at once sent out all of his spare force to look up the murderer. They examined the premises, but McCAULEY had made his escape, without hat or coat. The Police ascertained yesterday that he passed out into Front-street, and went to the house of TOM McDONALD, No. 210 Water-street, near Gold, and directly in the rear of his own residence. He remained there two hours, it is alleged; parties residing in the same house say that they heard him tell McDONALD that he had just killed one man and stabbed another, and wanted a clean shirt—as the one he had on was bloody—a coat and hat and some money, to enable him to escape. The clothing was refused, when McCAULEY took his shirt off, washed out the blood-spots and put it on again. McDONALD then gave him money and cautioned him not to appear at his place of business on the next day, as the Police would certainly be there looking for him. That is the last that has been ascertained of his movements. But as he is well known to the Police it is hardly possible that he can escape arrest.

KELLY, the deceased, was not, as stated yesterday, the man by that name who was concerned in the Fulton-street murder. That KELLY, the Police say, is now in the New-Jersey State Prison under a sentence of three years for burglary.

The deceased was about 23 years old, and was employed as a laborer in the moulding department of Messrs. CAMPBELL & TAYLOR's foundry on Adams-street, near Water-street. He was born in Ireland, and leaves a widow and two children.

McCAULEY was about 28 years old, and was employed as a packer, under McDONALD, (the man who, it is alleged, aided him to escape,) as foreman, at the clothing store of Messrs. KNAPP & Co., No. 111 Broadway, New-York. He, also, has a wife and two small children.

The house, No. 215 Water-street, where the murder was committed, is one of a row of three-story and basement brick tenement houses, and this one is occupied by eight families. The most intense excitement prevailed amongst the friends of the murdered man during yesterday.

McDONALD was arrested, last night, by the Second Precinct Police, and was locked up to await the action of the Coroner. He strongly denies that he gave McCAULEY money, or that he aided him in any way, and says that he was only in the house about fifteen minutes.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—On Thursday night the City Railroad Company caused a rail-track to be laid on Fifth-avenue, near the entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, parallel to the track of the Central Railroad Company. The object of laying the track at this time was to prevent the Central Company from restraining them by injunction. Yesterday morning the new track was torn up by the Central Company.

[Advertisement.]

A marvelous cure of DONNA INEZ GOMAREZ, a Cuban lady, residing in New-York, by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Her right arm was frightfully eaten by a mass of scrofulous sores, yet within three weeks, the OINTMENT completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, OPEN THIS DAY.
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway.
Including the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY
and
JARVES COLLECTION.
Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Physician and Electrician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, is effecting almost miracles in the treatment of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Heart, Stomach, &c., &c., at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York. Call or send and get his pamphlet entitled "Evidences of Dr. FOOTE's Medical success," which he is pleased to give to all who are interested. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

[Advertisement.]

Extra Holiday Amusements are provided to-day at Barnum's Museum for the benefit of those ladies, families and children who make this a truly holiday season. The popular drama, "Rose Elmer," is performed in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock; and all the Museum Curiosities: the Aztec Children, What Is It? Albinos, Aquaria, Monster Snakes, &c., &c., will be on exhibition at all hours. There will be sure to be a crowd.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 30.

COTTON very dull; sales to-day 1,100 bales, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 45,500 bales, and the receipts 57,500 bales, against 97,500 for the corresponding week in last year. Receipts at this port less than last year 112,500 bales; receipts at all Southern ports, 195,000 bales. Exports for the week, 40,000 bales; total exports to date, 426,000 bales. Stock, 940,000 bales. SUGAR buoyant at 5c.@6c. for fair to fully fair; MOLASSES, 20c.@21c. FLOUR quiet, at $4 25@$4 38 for Superfine. COFFEE steady; sales of the week, 3,500 bags, at 13¼c.@14¼c. for fair to prime. Imports of the week, 18,000 bags. Stock in port, 34,000 bags, against 50,000 last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d. Sterling Exchange, ½c.@¾c. ⅌ cent. premium, with bills of lading, 92½c.@95c. Sight Exchange on New-York at ¾@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 30.

The weather was stormy all day. FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT salable in lots at $1 38 for White Michigan. CORN dull at 64c. OATS very firm at 35c. for State, afloat and in car lots. BARLEY in moderate supply and wanted; sales 4,000 bushels Hammondsport two-rowed at 64c., and car lots of four-rowed at 67c. WHISKY—sales early in the day 150 barrels at 19⅛c.; this afternoon 50 barrels at 19⅛c. HOGS, heavy; sales 50 head, averaging 225 lbs. at 11c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON sales of the week 2,450 bales, at prices ranging from 9c.@10½c., but principally at 10c. for middling, and 10¾c. for good middling. Receipts up to the present time less than those of last year 35,000 bales. Stock in port 65,000 bales. Considerable sales of Sterling Exchange were made at par to-day. The outside price of sight drafts on New-York is ¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN lower; sales 6,000 bushels at 42c. Other Grains nominal. WHISKY steady; sales 70 bbls., at 17⅛c. *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 318,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 25,000 bush. Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR firm and steady; sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine, at $5 12. WHEAT dull. CORN steady. COFFEE quiet. SUGARS, no sales. PROVISIONS very quiet; Mess Pork, $16.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

COTTON—No transactions in consequence of Thanksgiving day.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

COTTON—Prices advanced ½c. on the week, with sales during that time of 10,400 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 30.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92; Reading Railroad, 17¼; Morris Canal, 55½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@1 ⅌ cent premium.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *City of Baltimore* will close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The German mails by the *Teutonia* will close to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The mails for California and the Pacific by the *Ariel* will close to-day at 10 o'clock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon rises.. 5 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 30 | Gov. Island.10 19 | Hell Gate.. 11 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Empire City, Baxter, Havana, John Roberts; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship E. Z., Hodges, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Barks Pentucket, Leighton, London, Yanaga, Delvalle & Co.; Restless, Lathrop, St. Martha, Carthagena, &c., Handy & Everett; Pallas, Biddle, Belise, Josiah Jex.

Brigs Lincoln, Hopkins, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; D. Trowbridge, Neil, Demarara, D. Trowbridge; Amoloosuck, Wade, Norfolk, Metcalf & Duncan; Eliza Ann, Herrick, Grenada, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Eureka, (Br.,) Clark, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Deposit, Bradford, St. Andrews, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; R. McAfee, (Br.,) Grimes, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; J. P. Doughty, Murphy, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; C. H. Moller, Allen, Sabine Pass, C. J. Brockwell; Robin, ——, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; E. C. Scranton, King, Norwich, master; F. Satterly, Cooper, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Mystic Valley, Russell, Tampico, G. W. Van Staveron; A. M. Bartlett, Bartlett, Sagua, C. & E. J. Peters.

Sloop J. J. Wiltse, Dayton, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 29th, off Smith's Point, passed ship Sylva from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, at anchor. Same date, off Rappahannock, passed bark Golden Era, for Baltimore.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Nov. 29, off Hogg Island, signalized a ship, with loss of foretopgallantmast; had a white signal, with red diamond in centre, and letter L in centre of diamond.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. C. & H. Miller.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Antwerp and Flushing Oct. 22, and Deal Roads Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Has experienced heavy weather; been 21 ds. W. of the Grand Banks with heavy gales from S. W. to W.

Bark Lamplighter, Thompson, Demarara Oct. 28, with sugar, &c., to John M. Smith & Co. The bark Anna, White, for Baltimore, sld. a few ds. previously. Has experienced a succession of heavy northerly gales from lat. 28; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost sails, &c.

Bark Volunteer, (of Boston,) Gorham, Havana Nov. 15. Had heavy westerly weather; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Eliza Young, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Ardrossan 30 ds., with pig iron to Edmiston Bros. Has experienced heavy weather; been 16 ds. W. of Sable Island with heavy westerly gales.

Bark P. O. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) Colcord, Havana 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. 18th inst., in the Gulf Stream, experienced a most violent gale from N. W.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Devereux, Malaga Oct. 13; passed Gibraltar 14th, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; started forward house, stove bulwarks, split sails, &c.

Bark Radiant, (of Boston,) Flinn, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with hides, &c., to D. Deshon. Have been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy W. & S. W. gales.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Hamilton, Ber., 10 ds., in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had very heavy weather.

Bark Texana, Brand, Fort Lawrence, Texas, 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Gen. Pierce, Ladieu, Matanzas 33 ds., with sugar to Ellis & Kavanagh. Has had heavy weather; been 24 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and W. gales; lost jib boom, foretopgallantmast, and sprung head of foremast.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, Ber., 20 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Heavy gales the entire passage, split sails, &c. 18th, Wm. Quail, a passenger, of Albany, died of consumption.

Brig Lois, (Br., of Digby,) Healey, Glasgow 30 ds., with pig iron to order. When 4 ds. out, Edward Pendrell, 1st officer, fell from the main-rigging overboard, and was lost.

Brig Mary Wilkins, (of Salem,) Wood, Buenos Ayres Sept. 20, with hides, &c., to R. W. Ropes & Co. From the Equator to lat. 39 had light baffling winds; since heavy, variable winds.

Brig Hannah, (Austrian,) Merlato, Newcastle, Eng., 70 ds., with coal to A. Wendt & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost main yard, split sails, &c.

Brig Delhi, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Dublin, via Yarmouth, N. S., 9 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Somoset, (of New Bedford,) Briggs, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Robert & Williams.

Brig Birchard & Torry, Cole, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Vincennes, Love, Elizabethport, with coal, for Salem.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, St. Mark's 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Judge Whitman, Gray, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Brig Elvira, Clark, Elizabethport, coal, for Salem.

Brig Rebecca & Frances, Monroe, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, ——, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—2 barks and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day from S. to N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Empire City, for New-Orleans and Havana.

Brigs State of Maine, for Cette, J. S. Colton, Gibraltar.

From Quarantine—Ship Columbia, for Liverpool.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Cumberland, for Mexico, is at anchor in Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30—Arr. 29th, ship Thomas Jefferson, from Liverpool; barks Mary Edson and Rebecca Goddard, from Smyrna; James Bryant and Hannah Thornton, from New-Orleans; Diligence, from Cardenas; Arr. 30th, steamers South Carolina, from Charleston; Wm. Jenkins, from Baltimore; ship Marathon, from New-Orleans; ship Laurillia, Cape Haytien.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29—Arr. ships Danube, Rawlie, Rachel and Marshall, from Bordeaux; Confidence, from New-York; Europa and Harvest Queen, from Rio de Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30—Arr. ships Zone, St. Thomas; Sarah G. Hyde, Havre; Harrisburg, Cardiff; barks Topeka, Rowena and Woodside, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The report in this morning's edition of ship Wm. F. Schmidt as arrived, is an error, she having arrived some days since. The steamship Zulu announcement is premature.

As the schrs. Niger, from Fall River, and Cabot, from Providence, were being towed through Hell Gate yesterday afternoon by steamtug Sarah E. Brown, they went ashore, but were got off without any damage.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 7.—The Br. bark Ann Nelson, from this port for Belize, Hond., was yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, discovered to be on fire in the lower hold. The fire was subdued about 11 o'clock A. M., by pumping water on the cargo. The cargo consisting of 330 bags, dry goods and crates, has been landed, and a survey held to-day. We learn that it will be sold.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Britannia—brig, for Barbados, Nov. 9, lat. 19 41, lon. 59 05.

Cordelia—bark, from Philadelphia for Barbados, Nov. 19, no lat., lon. 43 22.

Flight—bark, from New-Orleans, bound to Boston, Nov. 23, lat. 29 40, lon. 79 20.

Goodspeed—bark, steg. E., was passed, Nov. 24, lat. 40 27, lon. 60 29.

Marchioness of Queensbury—Br. bark, from Quebec for Glensworth, Nov. 15.

Revenue—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, Nov. 15, lat. 41 43, lon. 53 57.

Texian Star—bark, from Galveston for Liverpool, Nov. 19, lat. 27 39, lon. 79 23.

White Wing—bark, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, 5 ds. out, Nov. 15, lat. 26 63, lon. 64 38.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Nassau, N. P., Nov. 8, schr. Dandy, Johnson, Savannah; 12th, bark Polleys, Richmond, Savannah, bound to Mobile, in distress; schr. Charles Tunnell, Knowles, Charleston; brig Lucy Darling, Lee, New-York; 15th, schr. Shannon, Higgs, Wilmington, lumber, &c.; 17th, steamship Karnak, Brownless, New-York, assorted cargo to H. Adderley & Co.; 19th, schr. S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Philadelphia.

At Hamilton, Ber., Nov. 20, brig Henrietta, (Br.,) arr. 8 ds. previous from St. Martin's, bound to New-York—put in for repairs.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR
CHILDREN TEETHING.

LETTER FROM A MOTHER IN LOWELL, MASS.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

LOWELL, Mass. Mr. H. A. ALGER.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and, although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the SYRUP, and suffering, crying babies, and restless nights, have disappeared. A single trial of the SYRUP never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give relief to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE.
MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE

Is warranted to restore gray hair and white whiskers to their original color without dyeing. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle. For sale by
D. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row,
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.,
And by Druggists generally.

PEOPLE'S SCHOOL NOMINATIONS
FOR SEVENTH WARD.
"NO POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS."

The following ticket has been put in nomination by a large and unanimous meeting of all parties:
For Commissioner—MAHLON T. HEWIT,
For Inspector—WILLIAM D. MURPHY.
For Trustees—WILSON SMALL and THOMAS WOODWARD.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
The People's Independent Candidate
For Alderman 1st Ward,
JOHN E. ENRIGHT.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7, City Hall,
New-York, November 30, 1860.

TO INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors and Canvassers who were appointed by the several Supervisors on the day of the November election, are hereby notified that they must call at this office on Monday, the third day of December, to take the oath of office.
By order of the Board,
JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

BOARD WANTED.—ROOMS AND BOARD IN A first-class modern-built house, and pleasant neighborhood, for two families; one, consisting of a gentleman and wife; the other, of a gentleman, wife, nurse and child. Location between 5th and 23d sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 6 P. M., and breakfast by 7½ A. M. Terms moderate. Address HOME, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 6.—There will be a regular monthly meeting of the above Union held at their Rooms, No. 183 Bowery, THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The annual election of officers for 1861 will take place this evening.
F. H. BROWNE, President.
D. W. FLYNN, Recording Secretary.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION PRICES.—TWENTY CASES.—Hyacinths and Lilies, 4c. each; Double and Single Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Iris, Anemonies, Ranunculi and Snowflakes, 2c. each; Crocus, 30c. per hundred. Now is the time to plant. Call or address P. MURRAY, No. 189 Pearl-st.

CITY MISSIONS.—THE MEETING OF THE CITY TRACT MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TO-MORROW EVENING, from Tuesday, will be held in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. N. BINNS MILLINERY.—BEST VELVET Bonnets selling cheap, all kinds; Children's Hats, also Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c. Milliners supplied. Strangers would do well to call at No. 433 Canal-st. Cut this out.